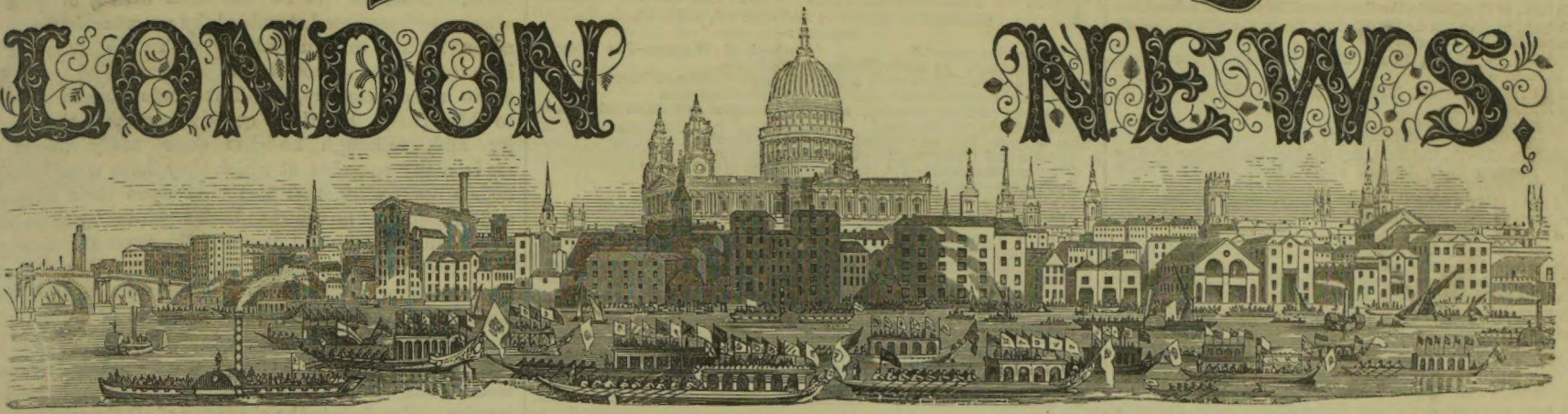


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

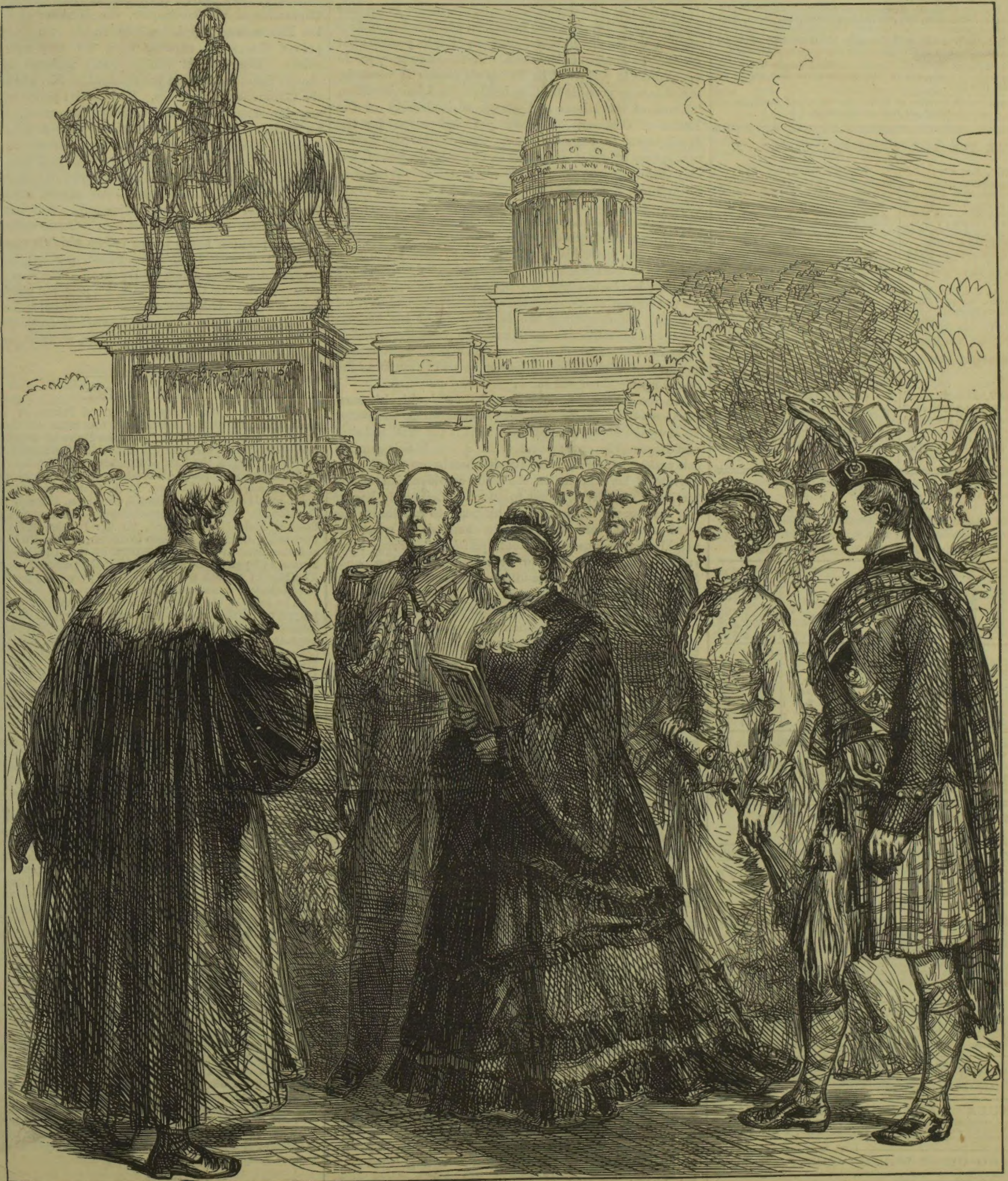


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1935.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.



THE QUEEN UNVEILING THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ALBERT MEMORIAL AT EDINBURGH.



BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Latimer, Bucks, the Countess of Leicester, of a son.  
On the 19th inst., at 18, Ennismore-gardens, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Finch Hutton, of a daughter.  
On the 18th inst., at Castlecoole, the Countess of Belmore, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Parndon Lodge, Harlow, Essex, the wife of Captain Rombold Pearson, R.N., of a daughter.  
On the 22nd inst., at Watton House, Herts, the wife of Henry Cecil Raikes, Esq., M.P., of a son.  
On the 15th ult., at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, the wife of J. G. Horsfall, Esq., M.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Nicholas's Church, Hereford, Dr. Hooker, the director of Kew Gardens, to the Dowager Lady Jardine, widow of the late Sir William Jardine, Bart.  
On the 23rd inst., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, to Miss Beatrice Blanche Lascelles, youngest daughter of Lady Caroline Lascelles.  
On the 17th inst., at St. Mark's, Lewisham, S.E., by the Rev. T. J. West, the Vicar, Horace Francis, youngest son of the late Samuel Lovejoy, of 15, Chancery-lane, to Alice Horner, youngest daughter of the late Charles Lewis Jenkin and Maria Jenkin, late of Milner-square, N.  
On the 17th inst., at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, by the Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Given, Francis Culling Carr, Madras Civil Service, to Emily Blanche, only daughter of the late A. Morten Carr, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., suddenly, at Chetnole House, Dorset, Lydia Rosworth Lees, second daughter of the late Sir J. W. Smith, Bart., of the Down House, Blandford, aged 68.  
On the 18th, at 6, Kildare-gardens, Selina Louisa, widow of H. C. Morgan, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir East Clayton-East, Bart.  
On the 11th inst., at Barassie, Archibald Finnie, of Springhill House, Kilmarnock, N.B., in his 63rd year. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.  
On the 14th inst., at Encombe Lodge, Berkshire, Walden Henry John, eldest son of the late Colonel Francis Henry Hammer, B.S.C., aged 15 years.  
On the 23rd inst., at his residence, The Laurels, East Molesey, George John Richards, formerly of the firm of Richards and Brown, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, in his 58th year.  
On the 18th inst., at Sunnyside House, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Catherine Glen, wife of W. G. Borron, Esq., of Seafeld Tower, Ardrossan, Ayrshire, aged 62.  
On the 5th inst., at Wood River Hall, county Nebraska, U.S., Caroline Charlotte, the infant daughter of Frederick John Bowman, aged 6 months.  
On the 18th inst., at Elmsfield, Cardiff, Richard Lewis Reece, for upwards of forty-three years one of the coroners for the county of Glamorgan, in his 75th year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.

SUNDAY, Aug. 27.		WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.	
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. L. G. Gibbs, Vicar of St. James's, Garlickhithe; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. L. E. Shelford, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton. St. James's Chapel Royal, noon, probably the Rev. Dr. Benson. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Jepson. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. L. E. Shelford; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Lottie, Assistant Chaplain.		Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, morning, Professor G. Macfarren's new oratorio, "The Resurrection," &c.; evening, M. Gade's new cantata, "Zion," and a miscellaneous selection.	
MONDAY, Aug. 28.		THURSDAY, Aug. 31.	
Royal Torquay Yacht Club Regatta (three days). West London Rowing Club: Junior Sculls. Weymouth Races.		Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, morning, "The Messiah," evening, Gade's "Crusaders," &c. Wolverhampton Races.	
TUESDAY, Aug. 29.		FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.	
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (four days), morning, "Elijah," evening, Mr. F. H. Coven's "Corsair," &c. Races: Great Yarmouth and Sutton Park.		Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, morning, Spohr's "Last Judgement," &c.; evening, "St. Paul." Partridge-Shooting begins. Salmon-Fishing ends. British Museum closed for a week.	
		SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.	
		Hospital Saturday. London Association of Foremen Engineers, 7 p.m. First Surrey Artillery, Hon. Colonel the Duke of Teck, grand assault of arms, 2.30 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Aug.	16 29.938	71.4	59.2	67	0-10	64.5	83.7	E. ENE.	254	.00
	17 29.864	70.6	57.2	64	1	59.0	84.0	NE. E.	380	.005
	18 29.941	64.8	62.1	91	8	62.5	74.1	E. W. NW.	64	.185
	19 29.810	67.3	62.1	84	9	60.9	75.9	NW. E. ENE.	250	.300
	20 29.722	59.9	57.9	93	—	58.4	76.0	E. SE. S.	182	.065
	21 29.849	64.2	58.2	82	6	54.9	76.0	SE. SW. W.	129	.000
	22 29.829	62.1	56.1	82	9	58.3	72.8	SW. NW.	144	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.966	29.932	29.927	29.853	29.688	29.868	29.847
Temperature of Air	..	75.8	69.7	70.16	72.3	65.8	66.8	63.4
Temperature of Evaporation	..	68.3	62.6	63.2	67.7	61.3	64.1	61.7
Direction of Wind	..	..	NE.	E.	S.	ESE.	E.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 47	7 10	7 38	8 12	8 52	9 40	10 32
11 18	11 34	11 54	12 18	12 44	1 20	1 52

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d. and 21 11s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 2. MONDAY, AUG. 28, to SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.—Myers's Great Hippodrome. Two Performances daily. THURSDAY, AUG. 31.—In addition to the above, Great Firework Display, Races, and Elephant Bathing. Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wess, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—FIRE.—CAPTAIN AHLSTROM will REPEAT his Incredible and Startling Feats in the midst of the Flames THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS NEXT, at 7.30. The most marvellous and thrilling spectacle ever witnessed.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calphurn," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &c. NOW OPEN, Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten to six.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, AUG. 26,

contains:—  
Miss Fanny Davenport.  
Musical Musings. By Henry Hersee.  
Across the Atlantic in an Open Boat.  
"Extracts from the Press."—II.  
Portrait of Alfred Johnson, and Sketch of the "Gloucester."  
The Wagner Festival:—Sketches Outside and Inside the Theatre—Wagner at Rehearsal—The Theatre Restaurant—The Invisible Orchestra—Wagner with his Foreign Friends—Wagner's Villa, &c.  
Circular Notes. A Disembodied Critic. The Legend of a Trout, by Richard Dowling. The Serbian National Theatre. An Appeal from the Birmingham Cart-Horses. The Shakespearean Memorial Theatre. Turfiana, by "Skylark." Aquatics, Athletics, Cricket, and all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.  
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

Mr. Disraeli's farewell address to his constituency appeared in the early part of the week. They will be very few persons, either in Buckinghamshire or in Great Britain, who will grudge him his elevation to the Peerage. He has fairly won it, and it is to be hoped he may enjoy health and strength to use it for the good of his country. It is, perhaps, a matter of some doubt whether in his new position he will continue to be as firm a link to the various sections of the Conservative party as of late years he has been in the House of Commons. Of this, however, we do not profess to judge. The Premier's genius is versatile, and it is very possible that, as head of the Administration, relieved of the labour and worry of leadership of the House of Commons, he may yet find scope for the development of higher powers. Possibly his rise into a new sphere of social rank may not only be typical of, but may contribute towards, an elevation and enlargement of his political aims. Hitherto he has been a skilful and successful party leader; henceforth, it may be, he will be in the broadest sense a statesman more intent upon the welfare of his country than upon the success of the party whom it has been his good fortune to conduct from a position of weakness to one of triumphant strength. He certainly has before him the opportunity of substituting for the service of Conservatives that of his country, of widening and deepening the foundations of his historic fame, and of transmitting his name to posterity, glorified by achievements which will command a permanent as well as universal admiration. Whether he will thus rise to the occasion time alone will show.

In some respects, there can be no doubt, his new position will bring with it a certain loss of political authority. To sway the House of Commons, as it is the most arduous and responsible engagement which a man in this country can undertake, so, of necessity, it absorbs no small proportion of his energies in the daily consideration of the tactics he may deem it best to adopt. Leisure is hardly left him, by the exigencies of his post, to familiarise his mind with the principles and the demands of what our neighbours designate "*la haute politique*." From these embarrassments he will now be comparatively free; and, for as much as he is not an idle man, and not, assuredly, an unimaginative man, he may, if so it pleases him, conceive and carry into effect a plan of public policy more beneficial to the United Kingdom than any which the claims of party obligation have until now permitted him to mature. He will be above the necessity of resorting to artifice and surprises which, however they may serve the purposes of the hour, seldom promote the greatness of the country. Instead of a showy reputation, it is within his power to achieve a solid one. Many of the temptations which assailed him during his toilsome and precarious ascent to the summit which he has now reached will cease to operate, and it is not impossible that the intellectual strength which has been comparatively wasted upon passing necessities may prompt him to take in hand the much nobler and sublimer task of ruling one of the foremost of the nations of the world in conformity with the highest standards of truth and justice.

Mr. Disraeli, up to the period of his transition to the dignity of the Peerage, made his advances from comparative obscurity to world-wide fame by qualities which, while peculiarly adapted to excite the admiration of Parliament, left something to be desired to satisfy the judgment as well as the wishes of his fellow-countrymen. The rôle which he has played has been purely intellectual. To a lively fancy he has given all the benefit of assiduous culture. His humour was less that of an Englishman than of a man of the world. He did not allow himself to be restricted by any of those niceties of obligation which, in some cases, conscience imposes upon an active mind. That he was generous to his adversaries and tolerant of his weaker friends will be admitted by all who knew him. There was no malignity in his nature. He could sting as sharply as any, but, except in one instance, there was no discharge of venom with his sting. He had broad sympathies, but they were mainly sympathies with the mental, as distinguished from the moral, qualities of men. He was, perhaps, more liberal in his views than the claims of his party would

permit him to profess. It can hardly be said of him that his prejudices circumscribed the range of his intellectual vision. Fertile of thoughts, pungent in the expression of them, "a master (as he has been called) of phrases," always self-possessed, troubled by no *mauvaise honte*, and never losing communication with the base of his intentions on account of overweening solicitude as to minor matters, he first made himself necessary to his party, he then quietly assumed the lead of it; and, although he has done many things and made many speeches at which they have waxed furious, he has never altogether lost hold upon their allegiance, and probably at no time has been regarded by them otherwise than the strongest man and the most sagacious political strategist whom they could hope to follow. Fortune favoured him, as fortune very usually favours the brave. And hence, through many fluctuations of public affairs and public feeling—sometimes in the "trough of the sea," sometimes on the crest of the waves—he has gallantly steered his barge into a secure haven. Men do not inquire curiously into the character of all the manoeuvres to which he has resorted. His course has illustrated afresh the significance of the modern adage, "Nothing is so successful as success."

There can be no doubt that the chief of the present Administration is associated with several very able men. He is their bond of connection. He gives unity, or, at any rate, an appearance of unity, to their counsels. Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Cairns, Lord Carnarvon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of War, and the Home Secretary have, each in his own department, proved themselves capable men, we may say capable rulers. The Cabinet will probably undergo no visible change consequent upon the removal of Mr. Disraeli from the Commons to the Lords. Whether its policy will be, in any important sense, modified by that event, it would be rash, perhaps, to pronounce. To a considerable extent, however, the policy of an Administration must always, as a whole, reflect the mind and mood of its Premier, particularly if he be a man who has mainly made the position which it occupies. Of course, what is now Conservative will be Conservative still. But there is all the difference in the world between a Conservatism which leans to progress and a Conservatism which is reactionary. It will rest with Lord Beaconsfield, perhaps more than ever, to determine which shall prevail. He is not now a young man. For the most part, his personal ambition has been satisfied. If he still adopts the motto of "Excelsior," he will give a direction to his future rule concurrent with the direction of public opinion, so far, at least, as he can succeed in ascertaining it.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Holyrood Palace, on Thursday week, included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, the Duke of Buccleuch and Lady Mary Scott, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Rosebery, the Countess Dowager of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray, Lord and Lady Elphinstone, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Emma McNeill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. B. Primrose, Major-General J. Ramsay Stuart, C.B., Colonel Hale (7th Hussars), Sir W. Jenner, Major-General Ponsonby, Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, Major Pickard, V.C., and the Hon. A. Yorke. The band of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars played in the quadrangle of the palace during dinner. The Earl of Selkirk was unavoidably prevented from obeying her Majesty's command to dinner.

The band of the 9th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) played under the Queen's windows at Holyrood Palace during luncheon the next day. After luncheon her Majesty received Captain and Mrs. C. Phipps and their children, Colonel Millar, commanding the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders), Mr. Theodore Martin, Mrs. McLeod (widow of Dr. Norman McLeod), the Rev. Dr. Donald McLeod, and the Rev. Dr. Moffatt. Subsequently the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to the town of Dalkeith and through the Duke of Buccleuch's park. Prince Leopold lunched with the Duke of Connaught at Piershill Barracks. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove to Carberry Town, Musselburgh, and went down Lord Elphinstone's coal-pit, which was illuminated for the occasion. The Duke of Connaught dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock p.m., en route for Balmoral Castle. The High Constables of Edinburgh and the Constables of Holyrood attended at the palace on the Queen's departure. A detachment of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars escorted her Majesty to the railway station, where the Queen was met by the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Provost, the Sheriff, and the Major-General commanding in Scotland, being in attendance. Her Majesty addressed a few words to the Lord Provost expressing her satisfaction at all the arrangements and at the loyalty of her reception by the people of Edinburgh. Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs were illuminated as her Majesty drove to the station. The Queen travelled by the North British Railway to Larbert station, by the Caledonian to Aberdeen, and thence by the Deeside to Ballater, from which place the Royal travellers drove to Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Miss Bauer, Sir William Jenner, Major-General Ponsonby, Colonel L. Gardiner, and the Hon. A. Yorke.

Her Majesty was somewhat fatigued with her northern journey, and required rest on Saturday.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at the castle. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen, and on Monday Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has taken daily drives over the Royal demesne.

Congratulatory addresses upon the return of the Prince of Wales from India have been transmitted to her Majesty by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross from the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Paris on Monday, and at Brussels on Tuesday, on which day his Royal Highness,



accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, visited the exhibition of life-saving apparatus. His Royal Highness has returned to Marlborough House. The Princess, with her children, arrived at Marlborough House, on Wednesday, from Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. The Prince has arranged to lay the foundation-stone of the new post office in Glasgow, about Oct. 13.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Brussels for Germany on Thursday week.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has returned from the Continent.

The Duchess of Wellington has left Apsley House for Tunbridge Wells.

The Duchess of Manchester and Lord Charles Montagu have gone to pay a series of visits in Germany.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Alnwick Castle for Kielder Castle.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans has left Ennismore-gardens for Pencarrow, on a visit to Lady Molesworth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marchioness of Camden has arrived at Blenheim Palace from Bayham Abbey, Sussex, on a visit to the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis of Queensberry has left town for Scotland.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, Viscount Hughenden, of Hughenden, has arrived at Hughenden Manor, Bucks, from Castle Bromwich.

Countess Granville, who gave birth to a daughter on Monday, is, with her infant, progressing favourably.

Earl and Countess Dudley have left Dudley House for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have left town for Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse arrived at Birr Castle, their seat in King's County, on Saturday last, from Heaton Hall.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left town for Chillingham Castle.

The Earl of Cawdor has arrived at Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire, from Stackpole Court, Wales.

The Countess of Yarborough has left Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, for Connamore, in the county of Cork, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Listowel.

Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave have arrived at The Priory, Chewton Mendip, her Ladyship's seat in Somersetshire.

Lord and Lady Poltimore have arrived at Poltimore Park, Devon.

Lord and Lady Elcho and the Hon. Miss Charteris have left town for Stanway House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley have arrived at Alderley Park, Cheshire.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, have arrived at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand and Miss Brand have left for Glynde, Lewes.

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S PEERAGE.

The following announcement has appeared in the *London Gazette*:—

WHITEHALL, AUG. 16.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignities of a Viscount and an Earl of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Hughenden, of Hughenden, in the county of Buckingham, and Earl of Beaconsfield, in the said county.

The Premier has issued the following valedictory address to the electors of the county of Buckingham:—

Gentlemen,—The Queen having been graciously pleased to summon me to the House of Peers, I return to you the trust which, for so many years, you have confided to me as your member in the House of Commons—an assembly in which I have passed the greater part of my life.

It has been a period of trying occasions and memorable events; and, if I have been permitted to take some part in their management and control, next to the favour of our Sovereign, I am deeply conscious I am indebted for that opportunity to the fidelity of your feelings.

Throughout my public life I have aimed at two chief results. Not inconsiderable to the principle of progress, I have endeavoured to reconcile change with that respect for tradition which is one of the main elements of our social strength; and in external affairs I have endeavoured to develop and strengthen our empire, believing that combination of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of a people.

It is not without emotion that I terminate a connection endeared to me by many memories and many ties; but I have the consolation of recollecting that, though I cease to be your member, I shall still have the happiness of living among you; and that, though not directly your representative, I may yet, in another House of Parliament, have the privilege of guarding over your interests and your honour.—Your deeply obliged and ever faithful servant,  
B. DISRAELI.

At a meeting of the Wycombe Town Council, on Monday evening, an address was adopted congratulating the Premier upon his elevation to the Peerage.

The principal tenancy on the Hughenden estate of the Earl of Beaconsfield have presented him with an address of congratulation upon his acceptance of a peerage. While expressing a hope that the country may long retain his services as Prime Minister, they signify their gratification at his retirement from the leadership of the House of Commons, in the hope that his Lordship may be able in the future to devote more time to the many charms of his Buckinghamshire home at Hughenden.

The Hon. T. F. Fremantle, eldest son of Lord Cottesloe, has issued his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire as a Conservative and a supporter of the present Government; and the Hon. Rupert Carington, brother to Lord Carington and to the Hon. Colonel Carington, M.P. for the borough of High Wycombe, is a candidate in the Liberal interest.

The last report from the Board of Trade shows that the total emigration from the United Kingdom during the past year, including British subjects, foreigners, and others whose nationalities cannot be distinguished, amounted to 173,809 persons. Of these, 105,046 went to the United States, 17,378 to British North America, 35,525 to Australasia, and 15,860 to all other places. An analysis of nationalities shows that, of the total number above mentioned, 140,675 were persons of British origin, 84,540 of whom were English, 14,686 Scotch, and 41,449 Irish. A further appendix also shows that, of the total, 518 embarked at Bristol, 13 at Cardiff, 24 at Dartmouth, 4 at Grimsby, 89,540 at Liverpool, 26,779 at London, 8080 at Plymouth, 10,348 at Southampton, 15,070 at Glasgow, 39 at Greenock, 1908 at Belfast, 17,374 at Cork, and 4112 at Londonderry.—The ship *Bebington*, conveying emigrants to Auckland, New Zealand, which was reported a short time ago as having put into Algoa Bay on account of sickness on board, has since arrived at her destination.

#### THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT EDINBURGH.

Her Majesty the Queen, as was stated in our Court News last week, was present, on the Thursday, at the unveiling of the Scottish National Memorial of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, in Charlotte-square, Edinburgh. We give an illustration of the ceremony, and one likewise of the monument itself, which requires a brief description. It is a composition of sculpture, in which a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince Consort forms the central and dominating feature; in four panels of the pedestal are placed bas-reliefs illustrative of the Prince's character and of notable events in his career; and subordinate groups at the four corners of the structure represent the homage paid to his Royal Highness by all classes of the community.

The sculptor of the principal figure, and of the panel bas-reliefs, as well as designer and superintending director of the whole work, is Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh. The four subordinate groups are the work of Mr. N. Brodie, Mr. Clark Stanton, and Mr. D. W. Stevenson, all of Edinburgh. The last named has done two of them, as he took up the one begun by Mr. McCallum, who died. The chief sculptor, now Sir John Steell, is a veteran of his noble art, whose works meet the eye repeatedly along Princes-street; a colossal seated statue of the Queen, on the roof of a Grecian building, one of Sir Walter Scott beneath a Gothic architectural shrine, the standing figures of Allan Ramsay and Professor Wilson, and the equestrian Duke of Wellington in front of the Register House. His statue of the lamented Prince Consort is much admired. His Royal Highness appears in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, such being the dress his Royal Highness wore at the great Volunteer review of 1860, when he was seen by a greater number of Scotch people than ever before or after. Sitting erect in the saddle, with bared head bent slightly forward, the Prince looks towards the left with a placid and benignant expression; and while his left hand, held clear of the body, seems in the act of gently checking with the rein the movements of a well-trained steed, the right, holding a plumed hat, hangs by his side as if with the gesture of one making or returning a courteous salutation. In modelling the head of the figure Mr. Steell enjoyed special advantages. By special command of the Queen, this part of the work was done at Windsor, where her Majesty, besides offering many valuable suggestions, placed at the sculptor's disposal all available materials in the shape of paintings, drawings, and photographs, and expressed unqualified approval of the likeness he was ultimately enabled to produce.

The four subordinate groups, which occupy as many square blocks projecting from the corners of the basement, are designed with immediate reference to the central figure of the monument, towards which their principal lines, sloping upward and inward, combine to lead the eye. The group representative of the nobility, executed by Mr. Brodie, stands at the south-west corner. A peer in flowing robes, with a lady on his arm, stands gazing at the Prince, at the same time stretching forth his right hand with a wreath to be laid on the monument; while the lady, for her part, seems to offer a flower, and her little girl, advancing in front, places a second wreath on the lower ledge. At the south-east corner is the group, originally assigned to Mr. McCallum, but ultimately executed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, in which a labourer, looking straight before him, leans his right hand on a mattock and with the left presents his humble tribute; his wife, pointing upwards, is supposed to explain to the boy over whom she bends, and who, besides his wreath, has brought a lapful of flowers, something of the Prince's claims to veneration. In the other group by Mr. Stevenson, placed at the north-east corner, an artist, portfolio in hand, and a learned professor in academic robe, are paying their respects to the illustrious dead; the former is looking upwards as he deposits his chaplet; the latter is leaning over a young student, also provided with a wreath, to whom he commends the Prince as a worthy exemplar. The fourth group, executed by Mr. Clark Stanton, representing the homage of the Army and Navy, has its place at the north-west corner of the pedestal. Here a soldier, in the garb of Old Gaul, is seen standing with bonnet doffed and eyes directed to the Prince; by his side a stalwart son of Vulcan, resting on his hammer, respectfully deposits a wreath; and from behind these two a sailor, with the impulsive energy of his class, reaches over their shoulders to present his offering. The adult figures embraced in these various subjects are of full lifesize, and the stages they occupy are about 4 ft. from the ground. While, as above united, their contours fall in with the general pyramidal scheme of the design, each of the groups is an effective composition.

The four bas-reliefs, one on each face of the pedestal, are by Sir John Steell; the two larger of these represent the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert and the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851; of the two smaller, at the ends of the pedestal, one is an ideal scene, in which the Prince distributes rewards of merit to different classes of artists and students; the other is a scene of home life—the Queen and the Prince with their children. All the statues and reliefs were cast in bronze at Sir John Steell's own foundry in Edinburgh. The equestrian statue, which measures 15 ft. in height of horse and man, contains about eight tons of metal, the horse's legs being almost solid. This was cast in five pieces, which were afterwards fused together.

The site in which the monument is placed, in the centre of the garden of Charlotte-square, at the upper end of George-street, New Town, and in front of the dome of St. George's Church, should be familiar to all visitors to Edinburgh. Here an elegant pavilion was erected for her Majesty, and platforms for the members of the committee and others who had taken special interest in the erection of the Memorial. The Royal pavilion was a structure about 27 ft. in length and 18 ft. in depth, ascended by five steps. The canopy was supported by eight columns, covered with crimson cloth and spirally decorated with amber cord. The cornice was crimson cloth and gold moulding. In the centre was a splendid coat of arms, which shone brilliantly through the background of foliage. A splendid drapery of blue satin, richly trimmed with gold fringe and tassels, adorned the front and lined the whole pavilion. The ceiling was of rich white watered silk, in the centre of which was emblazoned a medallion in rich blue and gold, bearing a monogram of "V. R.," artistically interlaced, surmounted by a Royal crown. This was supported on each side by a rampant lion on a gold field. At the back of the throne was suspended a richly emblazoned Royal banner. The throne was ascended by two steps covered, like the whole of the ground, in rich crimson cloth, with gold moulding. The throne and the other chairs for the Royal party were richly carved and gilt, and upholstered in crimson satin. Leading from the dais round the Memorial was a platform covered with crimson cloth, in order that her Majesty might walk round the Memorial and examine it from various points. Immediately behind the dais space was allotted for the members of the Choral Union, numbering about 200 voices, who were to give the choral music commanded for the ceremony, under the direction of Professor Oakeley. To the north-west of the statue was the section for the members of the Edinburgh Town Council, the members of the Merchant Company, the Moderator of the General

Assembly, and the principal officers of the Edinburgh High Constables. In an opposite corner were the Town Councils of Leith and Portobello, while an inclosed circle beyond was set apart for the spectators invited.

Shortly after half-past three o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and a number of members of the household, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Hussars, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, left Holyrood Palace and proceeded to Charlotte-square by Abbeyhill, Regent-road, Waterloo-place, St. Andrew-street, and George-street, being greeted throughout by enthusiastic crowds of her Scottish liege subjects. A Royal carriage, which was drawn by four magnificent horses, preceded by a troop of Hussars, conveyed the Queen, with Princess Beatrice on her left, the Duke of Connaught riding at the carriage step. Her Majesty was plainly dressed in black silk, her bonnet was also black, with white feather and flowers. Princess Beatrice wore a grey silk dress, and a straw bonnet trimmed with ivy and red berries. Prince Leopold was in full Highland costume, with kilt and Glengarry cap.

The Queen alighted at the inclosure in Charlotte-square. The body-guard of the Royal Company of Archers lined the entrance, standing at two paces interval, each man bow in hand, with three arrows in his quiver, and a short gilt-handled sword in his belt. The Duke of Buccleuch, who was in command, wore a handsome uniform of green and gold, with the blue ribbon of the Garter. Before the Archers were borne the old colours of the corps. Among the officers were the Duke of Roxburgh, Sir W. Gibson Craig, the Earls of Dalkeith and Stair, Sir J. S. Richardson, and the Earl of Rosebery. Soon after the body-guard had been placed the members of the Edinburgh Town Council came in procession, headed by Lord Provost Falshaw, and preceded by four hal-bardiers in mediæval dresses, and by mace and sword bearers. The Lord Provost was in scarlet and ermine; the Buries wore scarlet robes and ermine tippets; the Town Council members scarves only. This procession made quite a blaze of colour.

Many distinguished persons were present; among them, either in uniform or Court dress, were the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Lord Advocate, in his Court wig and robes; the Earl of Lauderdale, Hereditary Standard-Bearer, and the Earl of Selkirk, Keeper of the Great Seal; and Mr. Wedderburn, Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer.

Her Majesty was met by members of the executive committee, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir John McNeill, Sir W. Gibson Craig, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and a procession was formed to the dais erected in front of the Memorial. In this procession, besides the noblemen and gentlemen already mentioned, were the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir H. J. Seton-Steuart, Hereditary Armour-Bearer; Mr. Walker, of Bowland; Mr. J. Steell, the sculptor of the Memorial; the Lord Provost, and Sheriff Davidson.

Chairs of state had been prepared under the dais; but her Majesty, with the Princess and Prince Leopold, remained standing throughout the ceremony, and was thus well in sight of most of the spectators. The formal proceedings soon began. A prayer was offered by Dr. Milligan, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, who wore a black gown and bands, with a doctor's hood. At the conclusion of the prayer, the band of the 79th Highlanders began the chorale, "Gotha," composed by the late Prince Consort; and it was next sung by a choir of 200 voices, led by Dr. Oakeley, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. The piece was admirably given, and the Queen listened to it with the utmost interest. Mr. Cross then presented the members of the executive committee, and the Duke of Buccleuch, as their chairman, read the address. Her Majesty then read a reply, which was handed to her by the Home Secretary; and when her Majesty, after handing her reply to the Duke of Buccleuch, had spoken a few words to the Home Secretary, Mr. Cross in his loudest voice exclaimed, "I have much pleasure in saying, by her Majesty's command, that it is her desire the statue be now unveiled." The canvas covering which till now had concealed the statue was at once cleverly and quickly removed, amid cheers which were loud and long. The Memorial was exposed to view, while the band played the "Coburg March," and a Royal salute, fired by signal from the Castle, proclaimed to all Edinburgh that the ceremony was complete. The choir here sang another chorale, the words of which were written by the Rev. Gregory Smith, Vicar of Malvern, the music being by Professor Oakeley. Finally, the Queen walked round the statue upon a wooden platform carpeted with crimson cloth. Her Majesty, who was escorted by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Lord Provost, was thus able to see the statue from every point of view. She expressed her entire satisfaction with the work.

On completing the circuit of the Memorial the Queen was escorted to her carriage and returned to Holyrood. Along the whole length of Princes-street the crowds were as numerous and as warm in their greetings as they had been in George-street, and the decorations were hardly less elaborate and effective.

Later in the day her Majesty drove through the Queen's Park by what is known as the Queen's Drive and visited Craigmillar Castle. It is only just to the authorities of Edinburgh to add that the arrangements made for the comfort and safety of the spectators who thronged the city were excellent, and the day passed off without serious accident. Her Majesty has shown in a marked manner her appreciation of what has been done and her desire to honour her faithful city. The Lord Provost, Mr. Falshaw, has been created a baronet. At Holyrood, during the day, the chief sculptor of the Memorial, Mr. J. Steell, and Professor Oakeley were knighted.

A monument of red granite, thirty feet high, has been erected to the memory of the late Lord Colonsay, on an eminence on Colonsay.

Another valuable gift has been made to the town of Birmingham by the transfer to the Corporation of the Museum of Arms established some two years ago by the guardians of the Birmingham Proof-house in illustration of the history of the gun trade. The nucleus of the collection was formed by an Italian gentleman, the Cavaliere Callandra, who spent twenty years in collecting specimens in all parts of the world, and on his death it passed into the hands of an English gentleman, from whom it was ultimately purchased by the guardians of the Birmingham Proof-house. Since that, important additions have been made to it, and it is now regarded as the most valuable historical collection of small arms extant, furnishing a complete illustration of the gun manufacture from the first invention of firearms in the fifteenth century down to the present time. The Proof-house guardians made a small charge for admission to the museum, which operated against its public usefulness. The Birmingham Corporation, into whose possession it has now passed, will throw it open to the public free; and it is hoped that the many beautiful examples of old art metal-work which it contains will beneficially influence other industries besides the gun trade. The presentation was made by Mr. Buckley on behalf of the gun trade, and suitably acknowledged by the Mayor, Alderman Baker.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BASHI-BAZOUKS PASSING THROUGH THE BAZAAR AT PHILIPPOPOLIS, BULGARIA.



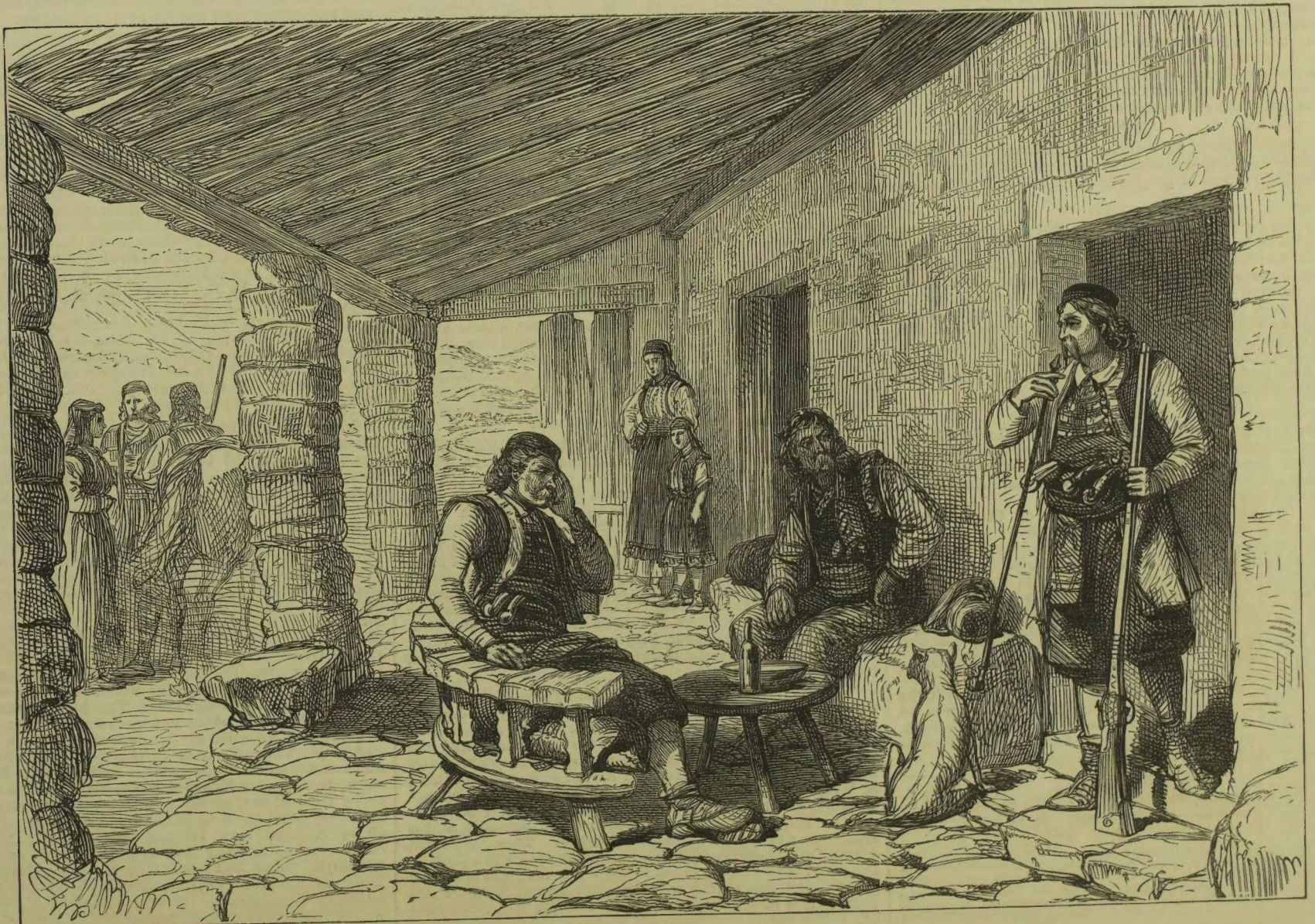
RETURNED FROM THE WAR: A SKETCH AT KRAGOJEVACZ, SERVIA.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO, WITH HIS STAFF.



INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE AT NIEGOUS, MONTENEGRO.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 24.

The utterly prostrating heat which has prevailed here seems to have rendered everyone so utterly indifferent to political matters that the appointment of General Berthaut to the post of Minister of War, in place of General de Cissey, has been passed by almost without comment. The resignation of General de Cissey was due to the attitude assumed by the Chamber during the discussion of the military estimates. On the day that the question of pay was discussed he tendered it to the President, but was persuaded to remain in office till the close of the Session. General Chanzy, it is officially stated, was offered the vacated portfolio, but declined it on the plea of being absorbed in the duties of his Algerian government.

Senators and deputies, glad to be relieved from duty, have rushed off in every direction, like a pack of schoolboys. M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Christophle, the Minister of Public Works, who are both natives of Domfront, a little town in the department of the Orne, were banqueted there on Sunday, and of course had to deliver speeches. The Minister of the Interior touched principally upon the desire of the country for repose, advocated tolerance in all matters connected with religion, and wound up with a warm eulogium of Marshal MacMahon. M. Christophle's speech was of a more practical character; for, after speaking at some little length on the spirit of peace, order, and conciliation by which the Republic was animated, he stated that the Government intended to devote a great deal of time and attention to the improvement of inland communication by the construction of railways and canals and the facilitation of river navigation. M. Gambetta appears to have fallen into disfavour with his former friends, owing to the moderate course of action he has of late felt himself constrained to follow, and the Radicals at Belleville are circulating addresses for signature asking him to resign his seat as their representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

The funeral of M. Wolowski was celebrated on Friday, with great simplicity, at the Eglise de la Trinité. M. de Marcère, General Berthaut, the new Minister of War, M. Jules Favre, and several members of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Institute, were present. After the funeral service had been performed by the Superior of the Polish Mission, the body was escorted to Père la Chaise by a detachment of the 104th Regiment.

Two more senatorial vacancies have been created by the deaths of M. Mounet Arbillero and M. de Tocqueville. The latter, like M. Wolowski, was a life senator; consequently their places cannot be filled up till the Legislature reassembles. It is believed the Duc de Decazes will be proposed for one of the vacant seats. The arrangement of mutual support entered into by all the different sections of the Right in view of such occasions does not seem to have worked well, and these sections are indulging in much recrimination apropos of the triumph of M. Dufaure over M. Chesnelong. The senatorship for Mayenne, rendered vacant by the death of M. Duteil, has been filled up by his son, the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Claude, the deputy for Toul, and a staunch Republican, has been killed by lightning.

The autumn session of the Conseils Généraux opened on Monday. The Republicans appear to be very decidedly in the majority, to judge by the elections of the various presidents. General Chanzy, who has been chosen president for the sixth year in succession in the Ardennes, stated in his inaugural address that France was recovering, and that it was the duty of all men to rally round the Government and check the national tendency to extravagance and exaggeration which had already wrought so much mischief.

Marshal MacMahon has paid a flying visit to Paris to hold a Ministerial council, and intends shortly to make a tour in the South-East.

The official regulations for the International Exhibition of 1878 will shortly be published and the excavations for the building in the Champs de Mars commenced. The principal appointments in connection with it are already made, and departmental committees are being rapidly formed.

## SPAIN.

By a Royal decree, published at Madrid, a special commission has been appointed to examine the goods tariffs of the railways with the object of proposing reductions and facilitating trade.

## GERMANY.

The Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Louis of Hesse have arrived at Kissingen to take the waters there.

Field Marshal Wrangel, who celebrated, on the 15th inst., the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Prussian military service, received from the Emperor William a cavalry sword, richly adorned with brilliants. There was no other distinction available, as the Field Marshal was long ago decorated with all the highest orders in the gift of the Prussian Crown.

Two of the German ironclads, the Deutschland and Kaiser, which form part of the squadron in Besika Bay, have been ordered to return to Wilhelmshaven.

## AMERICA.

Yesterday week the Secretary of the United States Treasury consulted some of the leading New York bankers on the subject of a 4½ per cent funding loan for 300,000,000 dols., to redeem a like amount of 6 per cent bonds. An opinion favourable to the transaction was expressed.

The Hon. Michael C. Keir, Speaker of the American House of Representatives, died, last Saturday.

The Republicans of New York have nominated Mr. E. D. Morgan as their candidate for the governorship.

Messengers have been sent by the Sioux Indians to the Canadian Blackfoot Indians, inviting them to join in the war against the United States; and the Canadian Indians, having refused to lend their assistance, have been threatened with war by the Sioux when the contest with the United States is over. The Canadian authorities have promised protection to the Blackfoot should they need it.

The whaler Catalpa has arrived at New York with the escaped Fenian prisoners from Australia. They are nine in number—Michael Harrington, Thomas Darragh, James Wilson, Robert Cranston, Thomas Hassett, John Breslin, Thomas Desmond, John King, and Thomas Brennan.

## INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends the text of the Viceregal proclamation, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* on the 18th inst., respecting the Queen's new title:—

I hereby publish, for the information of the governors, administrators, princes, chiefs, nobles, and peoples of this Empire, the subjoined Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland on April 27, 1876, together with a Royal proclamation, dated at the Court of Windsor, April 28, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of her Majesty's reign, transmitted to this Government by the most Honourable the Secretary of State for India in his Lordship's despatch, No. 10, on July 13, 1876. Moreover, I now publicly notify under this my hand and seal that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on Jan. 1, 1877, an Imperial assemblage, for the pur-

pose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced her Majesty to make to her Sovereign style and titles an addition specially intended to mark her Majesty's interest in this great dependency of her Crown, and her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the peoples and Princes of India. To this assemblage I propose to invite the governors, lieutenant-governors, and heads of administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian dominions, as well as those Princes, chiefs, and nobles in whose persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the future, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire. I shall forthwith issue such Orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which may be felt by all her Majesty's subjects in India to manifest the affection which they cherish for their august Sovereign by public rejoicings and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

LYTTON.

The Viceroy (the correspondent says) will make a public entry into Delhi on the day after Christmas Day. All public offices will be closed for a week. About 15,000 European and native troops, mostly regiments moving in the ordinary course of relief, will be present.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing, states that Lord Lytton had a narrow escape the other day. While riding to Mushobra, his horse shied and fell over the "khud." Fortunately, the precipice was not very steep, but the Viceroy rolled about a hundred feet down, though he escaped unhurt. His Lordship will leave Simla on Oct. 10 for Cashmere, and then go to Peshawur, Lahore, Mooltan, and Kurrachee, arriving at Bombay about the middle of December. Thence he will proceed to Delhi.

The *Times of India* states that the Prince of Wales's medals, intended for presentation to the native Princes and chiefs, which have arrived from England, have been made over by the Foreign Department to the Calcutta Mint, for the purpose of having the names of the recipients engraved upon them. They are about sixty-one in number—namely, sixteen of pure standard gold, each weighing about eight sicca weights, and forty-five medals of pure silver. On one side of the medal is the Prince's image and on the other his Royal Highness's plumes, with the date of his arrival in India. The gold medals are intended for the Nizam of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, Sir Jung Bahadur, Maharajahs of Jeypore, Gwalior, Indore, Benares, Jodhpore, Punnah, Rewah, Vizianagram, Oodeypoor, and others. The silver medals, we believe, are to be presented to the several petty chiefs and sirdars of Oude and the North-Western Provinces, as well as to a native gentleman of Calcutta.

## AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram, dated the 7th inst., states that the Budget of Victoria has been published, and shows a surplus of £52,000. No additional taxation will be proposed. A member of the Assembly, whose name is spelt "Incpean" in the telegram, has been expelled for slandering several members. The new Electoral Bill, it is stated, increases the number of members of the Assembly from seventy-eight to eighty-four.

Information is telegraphed from Madras of the total wreck of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Malacca, nine miles south of Gopaulpore.

We learn by letters from Fiji that the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, has found it necessary to execute thirty natives in Viti Levuku, on account of recent disturbances.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight unto William Milne, Esq., President of the Legislative Council of South Australia; and also unto Luke Samuel Leake, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia.

The Lisbon banks, including the Bank of Portugal, have been compelled to close their doors, as the financial crisis caused by the scarcity of silver occasioned a general run of persons to withdraw their deposits. All the banks which have suspended payment possess more than sufficient assets to cover their liabilities.

Commodore Hewett, according to the latest advices from the West Coast, had gone to Bras with the gun-boats Ariel and Mallard, intending, at the request of a number of merchants trading there, to force a way up the Niger should it be necessary to do so. The blockade of Whydah still continued, and the prevailing opinion was that the King of Dahomey will not pay the fine imposed upon him.

Particulars have been received at Liverpool of the finding of nine bodies, being those of a boat's crew which escaped from the burning ship San Rafael, voyaging from Birkenhead to Valparaiso, to perish on an uninhabited island near Cape Horn. The discovery was made by a yawl belonging to the South American Missionary Society. The names of eight of the deceased are announced.

The annual procession and pilgrimage to Notre Dame of Boulogne-sur-Mer took place, last Sunday, with great pomp, and was presided over by M. Lequette, Bishop of Arras, surrounded by other prelates. The figure of Our Lady of Boulogne, standing in a barque, was carried by seamen, and was followed by an immense cortège of fishermen and their families. The line of spectators extended for a mile and a half.—The Mayor of Boulogne has informed the South-Eastern Railway Company that the Government have approved a project, subject to inquiry, for the enlargement of Boulogne Harbour, and have indicated the means by which the necessary final steps may be taken with a view to the project being laid before the French Chambers in January next.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 17th, says that Madame Christine Nilsson is suffering at Stockholm from an attack of hoarseness, and was unable to sing at a concert advertised for the 14th inst. At a concert given a few days previously in the church called "Ladugaarsland Kirk" the audience became so enthusiastic that the sacred character of the place was entirely lost sight of, and several Swedish papers complain of the scandal of turning a place of worship into a riotous music-hall. It is expected that Madame Nilsson will appear at the Royal Swedish Theatre in "Mignon," "Faust," and "The Huguenots." When she has completed her engagements in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, she will visit Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Austria, and will appear in Vienna as Ophelia, Mignon, Marguerite, and several other characters.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, accompanied by Mr. W. M'Cormac, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Dr. Charles, left London on Monday evening for the seat of war in the East, taking surgical and medical appliances for the wounded Turks and Servians. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay proceeds as chief commissioner of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.—Miss Emily Guest, accompanied Dr. Castello and by Mr. Sumner, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, left on Tuesday for Belgrade, to join the ambulance, at Schabatz, of the League in Aid of the Christians of Turkey. They have taken with them a good supply of surgical instruments and hospital stores.—The committee of the Eastern War Sick and Wounded Relief Fund has agreed to a proposal by the National Aid Society that united action should be taken, and an executive committee *ad rem* appointed, the National Aid Society electing two thirds and the other society electing one third of the members of the executive committee.

A duel with swords has been fought on the Belgian frontier, near Bouillon, between the principal editors of the *Journal de Caen*, M. Henry (Republican), and the *Ami de l'Ordre*, M. Parin (Bonapartist). The affair arose out of disputes in their respective organs. M. Parin received three wounds in the right arm, and honour was declared to be satisfied.—A savage duel is said to have taken place at Roosendaal, in Belgium, between two former members of the Commune—Pindy, commandant of the Hôtel de Ville, and Chardon, military delegate at the prefecture of police. The arm selected was the sabre, and after Chardon had received a cut on the right arm and another on the right side, and Pindy had his left cheek pierced, the seconds wished to interfere; but Pindy declared that he would not quit the ground until he had exterminated his adversary, and they set to work again with redoubled fury. The brutal strife only ceased when the strength of the combatants was utterly exhausted, and after one had received six wounds and the other eight. They were both carried to a neighbouring tavern and medical assistance rendered them. The cause of the duel was a statement made by Chardon that Pindy had made use of money stolen during the Commune to enter on business in Belgium as a potato merchant.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual exhibition of flowers by the East London Amateur Floricultural Society took place on Monday, in the grounds of the Grammar School, Tredegar-square.

The new footway leading from the Strand to the Thames Embankment, through the Savoy Precinct, was opened for public traffic on Thursday morning.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have circulated notices in the Metropolitan and other poultry markets announcing their intention of prosecuting all persons detected picking the feathers off live poultry.

A new tunnel under the Thames at Woolwich was begun on Wednesday on the north side of the river. The scheme was started in consequence of nine men having been drowned on a foggy morning while crossing to their work in a boat.

The *City Press* states that the last returns in the register of voters for the City gave the number of the livery as 6266, and the householders and lodgers, 16,064: total, 22,330. The total number of liveries on the new lists, subject to revision next month, is 6721, showing an increase of 455 over last year's list.

At the Alexandra Palace on Monday there was a North London Temperance Fête and a choral concert; and on Wednesday a fête in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place.—There was a display of fireworks at the Crystal Palace on Thursday evening.

Lord Napier of Magdala makes an appeal for pecuniary help on behalf of the Corps of Commissioners, and explains that the staff is insufficient to meet the requirements of 700 men, the number to which the corps has risen during the last few years; and that while the expense of the staff is about £1000, its present available income is only £700.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week of August) was 76,857, of whom 34,086 were in workhouses and 42,771 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 5903, 14,837, and 21,127 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 577.

At the half yearly meeting of the London General Omnibus Company, held on Tuesday, at the company's offices in Finsbury-square, a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax, was declared. Mr. Church, the secretary, stated that from three to four hundred schemes for checking the dishonesty of the company's servants had come before him, but of these there was not one that would not involve the company in expense greater than the loss they now sustain.

The surveyors and other officials of the Metropolitan Board of Works have inspected the houses in the locality known as The Mint, Southwark, it being the intention of the Board, subject to the approval of Parliament, to construct a new thoroughfare from St. George's Church, Borough, through The Mint to the Southwark Bridge-road. At the present time The Mint comprises within its limits a number of low lodging-houses, which afford shelter to a great number of tramps; and disorderly persons well known to the police. The net cost of the new street has been estimated at £73,000.

The medical schools of the metropolis will be opened on Monday, Oct. 2, at the Westminster Hospital, with an introductory address by Dr. Allchin; at St. George's, by Dr. Blandford; at the London, by Dr. Andrew Clark; at St. Mary's, by Dr. Wiltshire; at the Middlesex, by Dr. George Henry Evans; at St. Thomas's, by Mr. Francis Mason, the senior assistant-surgeon; at the Charing-cross, by Dr. John Mitchell Bruce; at King's College, by Professor Evan Buchanan Baxter; and at University College, by Dr. Maudslay. There will be no introductory addresses at St. Bartholomew's or Guy's; but at the latter there will be a conversazione in the evening, in the course of which the medals and prizes for the past session will be distributed by the treasurer.

Last week 2285 births and 1509 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase in population, the births were 5 and the deaths 107 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 232 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 361 deaths were referred, against 669, 522, and 415 in the three preceding weeks. These deaths were 124 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase upon those returned in recent weeks. The mean temperature during the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 72.0 deg., and was 10.5 deg. above the average for the corresponding week in sixty years. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday were hotter than any since the memorable heat in July, 1868. The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade last week was 93.8 deg. on Monday. A quarter of an inch of rain was measured on Friday and Saturday. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had been 522, 401, and 294 in the three previous weeks, further declined, last week, to 232, notwithstanding the intense heat of the first three days of the week. The 232 fatal cases of diarrhoea included 182 of infants under one year of age, and 50 of children aged between one and five years. Five deaths were referred to simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, against 26, 21, and 11 in the three preceding weeks. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths; 48 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 15 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. The deaths of 1 adult and of 2 children were referred to sunstroke. Eight deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashe, James William, to be Rector of Donington-upon-Bain.  
 Atherton, C. L., to be Rector of Nympsfield, Gloucestershire.  
 Bailey, John Allanson; Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital.  
 Barrett, D. W.; to the Charge of Manton and Kettering Railway Mission.  
 Barstow, John Smithson; Vicar of Aslackby.  
 Beauchamp, Sydney Charles; Rector of Hampton-Poyle, Oxon.  
 Bowles, Francis Alfred; Prebendary of Fittleworth in Chichester Cathedral.  
 Bowyer, E. W. A.; Rural Dean of Clapham.  
 Bridges, Thomas Lane Coulson; Vicar of Wormleighton.  
 Brownell, James; Vicar of Cowfold, Sussex.  
 Burnett, Frederic Parry; Vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxon.  
 Burns, William Stephenson; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Annsroft.  
 Burton, John Richard; Rector of Dowles.  
 Carbonell, Francis Rhode; Rector of Littleton-on-Severn.  
 Child, T. H. J.; Vicar of Baunton.  
 Clark, Dr.; Rector of St. Philip's, Antigua.  
 Cochran, David Crawford; Vicar of Barrow-cum-Twyford.  
 Dawson, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Clifton Wood.  
 De Fontaine, Alfred Hutchings; Rector of Christ Church, Southwark.  
 De la Mothe, Claude Haskins; Vicar of Skelton-cum-Newby.  
 Douglas, Philip Henry; Coadjutor Rural Dean of Bingham, No. 3.  
 Dunn, C. R.; Vicar of Ampney St. Peter.  
 Durnford, Edward; Vicar of Tuxthill, otherwise Milland.  
 Edwards, John Robert; Vicar of Penstrowed, Montgomery.  
 Evans, Daniel Silvan; Rector of Llanwrin, Montgomery.  
 Evans, Frederic Rawlins; Rector of Bedworth.  
 Fisher, Edward Robert; Vicar of Swallowfield, Berks.  
 Grace, Oliver James; Rector of Saunderton, Bucks.  
 Hancock, William Edward; Vicar of Tetworth, Oxon.  
 Harding, M. S. C. F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Highwood, Writtle.  
 Harvey, Herbert; Rector of Hinstock.  
 Hingst, G. W. D.; Rector of Farnborough, Kent.  
 Hull, Robert Bevan; Vicar of Highley.  
 Ingham, Ernest Graham; Curate of St. Matthew's, Rugby.  
 Johnson, Alexander; Vicar of Fulstow.  
 Jones, David; Vicar of Llannor-with-Pennros, Carnarvon.  
 Kennion, George Wyndham; Vicar of All Saints, Bradford.  
 Lee, Arthur George; Vicar of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.  
 Leigh, Francis Joseph; Vicar of Buckland, Berks.  
 Littlewood, Elijah H.; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Wisbech.  
 Lovegrove, Edwin; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Liverpool.  
 Meggy, George William; Curate of Somerleyton-with-Ashby, Suffolk.  
 Mills, Walter; Vicar of Eastbury, Berks.  
 Moody, James Leith; Rector of Virginstow.  
 Moore, Aubrey Lackington; Rector of Frenchay.  
 Osborne, Riversdale Brinsley G.; Curate of Ramsgate; Vicar of Dunston.  
 Owen, J. W. T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Forebridge.  
 Pearson, Alleyne Ward; Vicar of Headington, Oxon.  
 Pope, William; Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.  
 Potter, Alfred; Rector of Stanton-on-the-Wolds.  
 Renard, George; Vicar of Plilton.  
 Robinson, Edward; Vicar of St. Luke's, Caterham.  
 Rowell, Walter Frederick; Vicar of St. Paul Souleates, Hull.  
 Simpson, Arthur Barwick; Rector of Fittleworth, Sussex.  
 Taverner, Harvey Edmund; Rector of Martin Hussingtree.  
 Tetley, J. G.; Vicar of Highnam.  
 Thorp, Edward; Vicar of Littleworth, Berks.  
 Veasey, Frederick; Vicar of Littleington.  
 Watson, John; Perpetual Curate of Hanley.  
 York, Samuel; Vicar of Ascot-under-Wychwood, Oxon.—*Guardian*.

At Saltwood, near Hythe, a new organ, the gift of Mr. Charles Goschen, has been placed in the church.

The rural church of Glaisdale, in the valley of the Esk, after undergoing a complete internal restoration, was on Tuesday reopened by the Archbishop of York.

A handsome memorial canopy, dedicated to the memory of Major-General Tombs, has been placed, by the officers of the Royal Artillery, over the font in St. George's garrison church at Woolwich.

The new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in the parish of Chiswick, was dedicated on Sunday in the presence of large congregations. The services, which were of the ordinary ritualistic type, passed off without interruption.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Addington Park, and intends to be absent from his diocese until the ordination and visitation in September. All letters to be addressed to the Chaplain in residence, Addington Park, Croydon.

Preparations were begun, on Tuesday, for pulling down All Hallows Church, Bread-street, City. The present edifice was built in 1680 by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of its predecessor, which was destroyed by the great fire. Milton was baptised in the former church.

A monument to the late Bishop Sumner has been placed in the cathedral at Winchester, over which see the deceased prelate presided for more than forty years. The monument (which is by Weekes) is in the form of an altar tomb, on which is the recumbent effigy of the Bishop.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Wimborne, Dorsetshire, was opened, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Salisbury. The building, which cost £2500, has been built and endowed at the sole expense of the Rev. Carr J. Glyn, J.P., Rector of Witchampton, in the same diocese. The church is situated in "New Borough," and will prove a great convenience to the inhabitants of that part of the town.

The Earl of Northbrook, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of a new chancel and transept at the Church of St. Leonard, Exeter, in which parish his family originally resided. The stone bore an inscription stating that it was laid in commemoration of his Lordship's safe return from India, where he held the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General from May, 1872, to April, 1876.

A new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford, on St. Lawrence's Day, at Burwarton, a retired village in Shropshire, midway between the towns of Ludlow and Bridgnorth. Built by Viscount Boyne from designs by Mr. Anthony Salvin, the church stands on the western slope of the Brown Cle Hill, at an altitude of 1000 feet above the sea-level, an object conspicuous over the Severn Valley eastward for many miles. In style the church is Decorated.

The Rev. A. O. Medd, M.A., Rector of Amble, has been presented by his parishioners with the following handsome gifts, on the occasion of his recent marriage:—A beautiful illuminated address from the children of the Amble church day and Sunday schools, one large and two small silver salvers from the parishioners generally, a silver tankard from the Hauxley villagers, and two flower-pot vases from the children of the Hauxley school.

The church of Wastdale Head, near Whitehaven (says the *Carlisle Journal*), is the smallest in England. It has eight pews, but they are capable of accommodating double the number of persons in the parish. It has no vestry, and the clergyman puts on his robes in the face of the congregation. There is no organ, harmonium, or musical instrument of any sort. A correspondent who was lately present says the clergyman went rapidly through the service, and preached a charmingly-short sermon, lasting seven minutes and a half.

The Church of St. Mary at Bourn, the tower of which is six hundred years old, has been reopened after a restoration, still very incomplete, that has cost £2200. The Bishop of Ely preached on the occasion, and afterwards spoke at a public luncheon. The Vicar (the Rev. J. D. Ridout), after giving an architectural and historical account of the church, proposed the health of Earl and Countess Delawarr, remarking that his Lordship had not only undertaken the restoration of the south transept, and subscribed liberally to the general fund, but had surrendered his family pew.

The first stone of a new church at Longwood has been laid by Mr. Spencer-Stanhope, M.P. It is intended to replace the present edifice, which was erected about a century ago, and which has fallen into a very dilapidated and uncomfortable condition. The architects are Messrs. Cocking, of Huddersfield; and the church, which will accommodate about 500 persons, will be in the Early English style. In presenting the trowel to Mr. Spencer-Stanhope, the Vicar (the Rev. C. Packer), to whose exertions the success of the work is chiefly owing, gave an interesting history of the parish, and said he hoped to be able soon to commence the chancel, which would cost £1500; but the tower he must leave to another generation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has made the following arrangements for the second quadrennial visitation of his diocese:—Tuesday, Sept. 26, at Canterbury Cathedral, for the Dean and Chapter, Morning Prayer at eleven; Wednesday, at the cathedral, for the deaneries of Canterbury, Ospringe, Westbere, Westbridge, and Sittingbourne. There will then be an administration of the holy communion. Monday, Oct. 2, at Croydon (parish church), for the deaneries of Croydon and East and West Dartford; Tuesday, Oct. 10, at Dover (parish church), for the deaneries of Dover, Elham, East Bridge, and Sandwich; Thursday, Oct. 12, at Ashford (parish church), for the deaneries of North and South Lympne and East and West Charing; Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Maidstone (All Saints'), for the deanery of Sutton; Thursday, Oct. 19, at Tonbridge (St. Stephen's), for the deaneries of North and South Malling and Shoreham. The Archbishop has invited the clergy and churchwardens to lunch with him on each day of visitation.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of Cornwall in reference to the new bishopric, providing for a division of his diocese, the Act of Parliament for which has just received the Royal Assent. The Bishop, in addition to a liberal annual grant, resigns to the new diocesan all the ecclesiastical patronage which attaches to the see, amongst the principal benefices being—St. Kenwyn, worth £800 a year; St. Gluvias, £800; Landrake, £760; St. Probus, £580; Lezant, £580; Eglosayle, £460; Lawhitton, £460; Morwenstow, £400; Penzance, £400; St. Enoder, £365; Gwinear, £350; Lelant, £300; Quethiock, £380; St. Gerrans, £300; and many of smaller value. Those prebendal stalls in Exeter Cathedral which are connected with Cornwall will be transferred to the new diocese, the seat of which will be at Truro. The Ven. William John Phillpotts, Rector of St. Gluvias, a son of the late Bishop of Exeter, will continue to act as Archdeacon of Cornwall, and probably a second archdeaconry will be formed for the diocese.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. John Neville Keynes, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Pembroke, Cambridge. He graduated at Cambridge as Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos, 1875. Mr. Keynes is also a member of the University of London, and holds a scholarship in that University awarded for proficiency in Moral Philosophy, Logic, Political Philosophy, History of Philosophy, and Political Economy at the examination for the degree of M.A., held last June.—Mr. Thomas J. Lawrence, Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, has been appointed Warden of the new Cavendish College at Cambridge, which is to be inaugurated by the Duke of Devonshire.—Mr. G. E. Johnson, M.A., late scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been appointed to a mastership at the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge.

The University of London has issued a set of revised regulations relating to the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science conferred by the University. The nature of the alterations made is explained in a report issued by a committee to which the work of the revision of the regulations was intrusted. Candidates presenting themselves at the second B.Sc. examination, in October, 1877, will be allowed an option between the old and the revised regulations.

The following candidates for the Naval medical service have passed the recent competitive examination held at the University of London:—Messrs. H. W. D. Walsh, J. D. Henwood, T. C. Mugliston, T. E. H. T. Williams, H. B. Guppy, G. W. F. Armstrong, J. J. Connell, F. Williamson, W. M. Rae, L. H. Kellett, C. F. Newland, J. C. Dow, A. B. Wade, P. J. Barcroft, R. Murdoch, L. W. Concoran, G. D. Twigg, J. N. Browning, G. J. Fogerty, and W. J. B. Bookey.

The governing body of Rugby School have issued advertisements for the erection of a new subordinate school, with classrooms and Head Master's house and offices. Dr. T. W. Jex-Blake, the Head Master, has constructed, at a cost of £3000, and made a gift to the school of a swimming-bath.

Mr. H. Bourdillon, B.A., late scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed to a classical mastership at St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road.

Mr. L. Archibald Brown, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, late second master of the King's School, Warwick, has been appointed second master of the Atherstone Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Evans, B.A., scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed Mathematical Master in Beaumaris Grammar School.

The following have been declared the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—A. M. Mantell, T. F. Bushe, H. L. C. H. Stafford, E. H. Armitage, F. C. E. Childers, J. S. Douglas, T. A. Cregan, C. R. J. Cane, A. L. Hibbert, W. R. Taylor, W. A. Cairnes, A. H. Simpson, F. J. Anderson, E. Druitt, S. V. Thornton, W. Huskisson, P. R. Burn-Murdoch, C. E. Callwell, L. A. Arkwright, H. J. W. Brownrigg, R. H. Mahon, W. H. Hinde, H. F. Chesney, E. A. Fanshawe, H. H. Champion, A. Sankey, G. Williams, E. U. Marrett, C. F. Blane, C. B. Watkins, G. H. M'Laughlin, J. H. Jellett, R. G. M'Q. M'Leod, T. G. Thistlewayte, H. E. Oldfield, D. A. Mills, F. B. Lecky, C. R. D. Higginson, P. C. Cubbins, E. H. Lloyd.

The first annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society began, in Gloucester, on Wednesday. The opening meeting was held in the Shirehall, and there was a large attendance of members—the inaugural address being delivered by Sir W. V. Guise, the president.

The death of Mr. William Linton, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, occurred on the 18th inst., at his residence, 7, Lodge-place, St. John's-wood. This veteran artist was one of the leading representatives of the modern English landscape school. His works have considerable affinity with those of Turner of the middle period, and they are much appreciated by connoisseurs.

A large gathering of children took place at Hope Hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the distribution of medals and certificates to the boys and girls of the board schools in the town who have made 420 attendances at school. The chair was occupied and the awards made by Mr. William Oulton, chairman of the school management committee of the board. Some of the children sang rounds and choruses, and gave recitations.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "THE OLD HUGUENOT."

This picture, by a foreign artist, which was exhibited in the Paris Salon of last year, is a characteristic representation of family life among the French Protestants of the sixteenth century. The venerable sire, apparently belonging to the class of rural gentry, which contributed not a few noble examples of religious fidelity and constancy to the history of that age, seems to be on a bed of sickness—it may be, on his deathbed. He is still able to hold his head erect, and to listen with attentive mind, while the Bible is read to him by an affectionate daughter. The look of serenity and settled conviction upon his life-worn face bespeaks the power of that blessed Faith which he has drawn from the Divine Word to guide his soul through all the perplexities of mortal existence. It is as good as a sermon, any day, to see an old man like that. We feel, too, that the young woman and the child will be all the better for such a practical lesson, as well as for the sacred text which is now being read. The aged Christian may almost be overheard speaking to them his parting words of fatherly instruction. He commends to their imitation, no doubt, the virtuous pattern of her sex in the Book of Proverbs. "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

The engraving of this picture is copied by permission of Messrs. Goupil and Co., of Paris and London, from a photograph which they have published.

## THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

The Eisteddfod at Wrexham was opened on Tuesday morning. Brilliant sunshine favoured the inaugural ceremony. The first item in the day's programme was the holding of the customary ancient Gorsedd, at which the Rev. J. R. Lloyd was the chief Druid. According to notice, Andreas Ofon moved a resolution to the effect that the time was come when the claims of education in Wales should be recognised by a Government grant to the National University College of Aberystwith. The subject was debated for some time and adjourned. The bards then proceeded to the Eisteddfod Pavilion, which was filled with a large audience. The Bishop of St. Asaph presided, and delivered an admirable inaugural address. An address of welcome from the committee was read by the Mayor, and the competitions then began. The principal competitors were:—Best Welsh harp, William Pierce, Rhondda Valley; singing a Welsh trio, Enoch Roberts and party, Knighton; best essay on Denbighshire worthies, Griffith Jones, Carnarvon; compilation of facts connected with the early British Church, the Rev. J. Pryce, Vicar of Bangor. The morning's proceedings terminated with a great choral competition, for choirs of 150 voices each. The Birkenhead Cambrian Choral Union took the prize. Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. John Thomas were the chief musical adjudicators. In the evening a concert was held.

Major Cornwallis West presided on Wednesday, and in opening the proceedings expressed a hope that all Welshmen who could visit the Art-Treasures Exhibition, which had been opened to elevate them to the same standard in art as had been reached in literature and music, would do so. The subjects of competition were romance-writing, translation of English poetry into Welsh, English poetry, brass band performances, painting in oil, and choral singing. The public interest was chiefly centred in the brass band contest, the prizes offered being £20, and a gold medal to the conductor. There were seven competing bands, three from Denbighshire, two from Cardiganshire, one from Monmouthshire, and one from Cumberland. The Monmouthshire (Tredegar) band, led by Mr. Tidswell, won the prize. In the evening a concert was given in the pavilion, which was crowded.

Thursday, being "the chair day," was the principal day of the Eisteddfod; but the particulars thereof had not reached us at the time we went to press with our early edition.

## ARCHERY.

The *Standard* records some gatherings of western toxophilites.

The Society of Wiltshire Archers met in Roundway Park, when the gentlemen's first prize for score was taken by Mr. Palmer, who made 139. The second prize for hits went to Mr. Hussey, with 196, against Mr. Clarke's 186. Mr. Hitchcock made the gentlemen's best gold, and Mr. Rooke the second best gold. The lady competitors thus distinguished themselves:—Mrs. Awdry, first prize for score, 175; Miss H. Fowler, second prize for hits, 30; Miss Smith, best gold; and Miss Plenderleath, second best gold. The society met again last Tuesday at Hartham Park.

In the competition between the archers of North and South Wilts respectively, at Wilton Park, the Southern gentlemen scored 1391, ladies 1842, total 2232; the Northern gentlemen 1101, ladies 803, total 1904. The Challenge Cup and Brooch, therefore, fell to the lot of South Wilts with a majority of 1329.

The first bow meeting of the Stour Vale Club has been held at the Crown Meadow, Blandford, the prizes being thus taken:—Ladies: highest score, Miss Phelps, 232, with whites off; greatest number of hits, Miss Fox, 57; best gold, Miss Maclean; visitors' prize, Miss Grey, 179. Gentlemen: highest score, the Rev. C. Phelps, 240, with whites and blacks off; greatest number of hits, the Rev. E. P. Cambridge, 46, with whites off; best gold, Mr. H. S. Bower; visitors' prize, Mr. P. S. Nevile, 272.

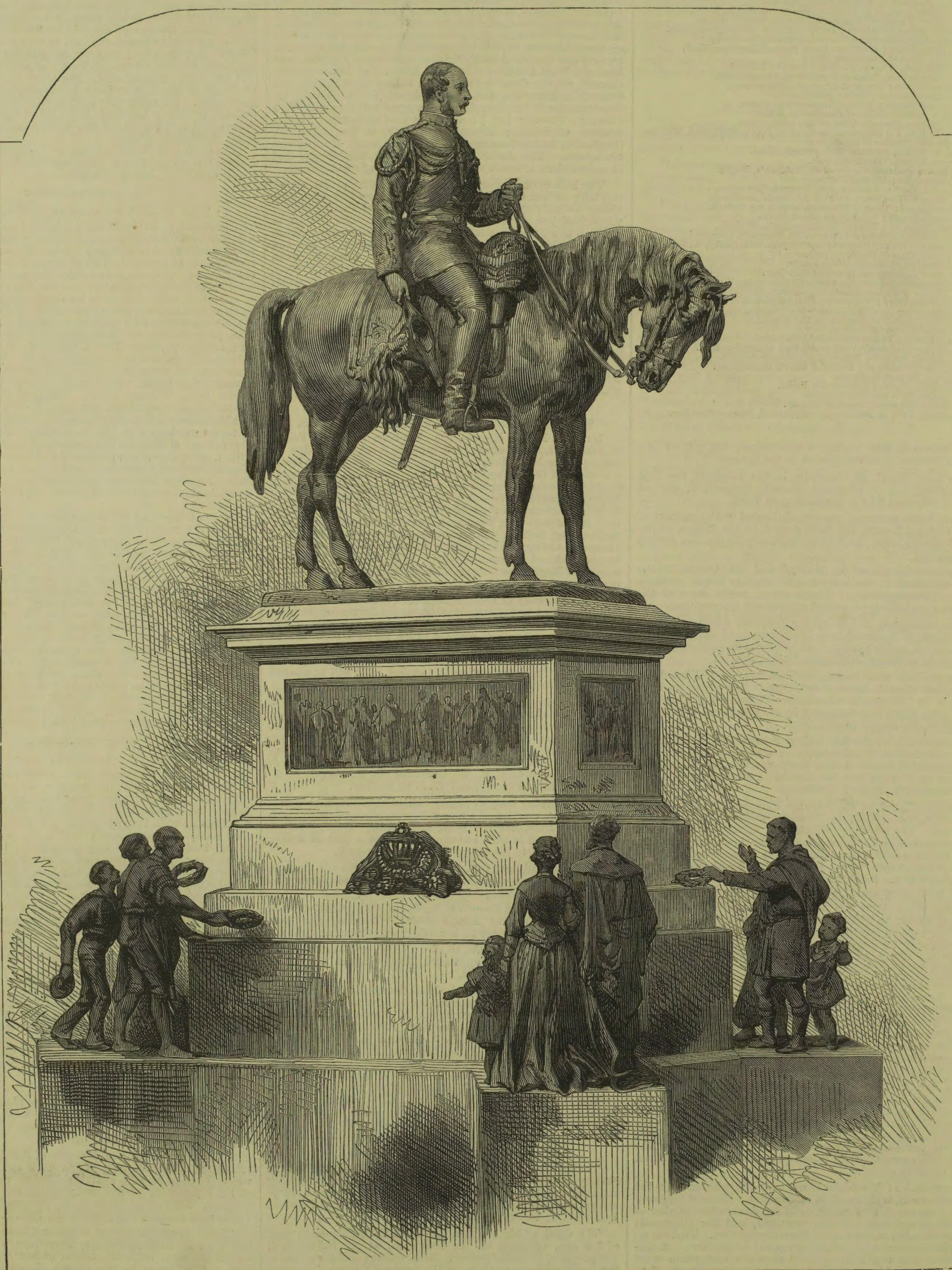
The Admirals' good service pension, placed at the disposal of the Lords of the Admiralty by the death, on the 8th inst., of Admiral Sir C. Talbot, K.C.B., has been awarded to Admiral Sir George St. Vincent King, K.C.B.

By permission of the Marquis of Salisbury, the annual excursion of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was enjoyed on Monday at Hatfield House, and some hundreds of holiday-makers passed an agreeable day in the park and grounds. Prizes for athletic sports, presented by Mr. Hodgson Pratt, were distributed by Major the Hon. J. Colborne.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from eleven till four, until the return of her Majesty from Scotland. Admittance to the Albert Memorial Chapel can be obtained every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, by applying for tickets at the office of the clerk of the works, near the Round Tower, at eleven o'clock.

The Royal Marine Society took possession, on Monday, of the Conqueror, line-of-battle ship, the successor of the Warspite. The new training-ship will be stationed in the Thames, near Charlton pier. The Warspite lads have for some months been berthed on board the Olio, off Woolwich dockyard; and the Conqueror requires so much alteration and fitting that it is expected a considerable time will elapse before they enter in their new quarters.





THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT EDINBURGH; SIR JOHN STEELL, R.S.A., SCULPTOR.





"THE FIRST LESSON IN CANOING." BY J. E. C. RASMUSSEN.  
FROM THE MARINE PICTURE GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"One feels inclined to regret sometimes that the old political caricature of the "H. B." type has become virtually a thing of the past. We have *Punch*, it is true, and Mr. John Tenniel's admirable cartoons. We have *Vanity Fair*, with its grotesque portraits of notabilities, by an artist on whose shoulders the mantle of the inimitable Mr. Pellegrini has scarcely yet descended. We have *Fun* and *Judy*, *Figaro* and the *Hornet*, all full of clever *travestis* of public characters; but the exigencies of extended circulation compel these journals to go to press a week before they are actually published; and by that time the "current event" pictorially treated, has often become as stale as a telegram from the seat of war which (the telegram, not the war) has been "delayed in transmission." Now, in the days of "H.B." a "happy thought" in the way of a political lampoon could be evolved from the artist's mind, drawn upon stone, and printed in the course of twenty-four hours. Fifty years ago, too, George Cruikshank has often sat up a whole night to etch a plate on some "burning" public topic, and by sunset the next day a sufficient number of impressions had been worked off. But then, when George and "H.B." were political caricaturists there was, perhaps, an average of three thousand people who did not mind giving three-and-sixpence for a single print. Nowadays, thirty thousand, or thrice thirty thousand, people expect to be able to purchase a satirical cartoon, a number of comic vignettes, and a quantity of humorous matter, at prices ranging between a penny and three-pence. *Vanity Fair* charges a shilling; but then "Jehu Junior" gives the public a polychromatic work of art for their money.

These were the thoughts which came into my head lately on reading the more or less windy expressions of jubilation on the part of the Collective Verbosity of the Nation on the elevation of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli to the earldom of Beaconsfield. But, on the day when the gratifying announcement was made public, how dearly I should have liked to catch a caricaturist of the calibre of "H.B." or George Cruikshank in his prime, and to have said to him, "Sit you down, Master Pasquinado draughtsman, and draw me on stone, or scratch me on copper, a counterfeit presentment of the Right Honourable Benjamin, arrayed in the full trappings of an Indian Chief. Let him be made a very ancient Sachem, with many beads and many feathers about his moccasins and his blanket coat. Let his wampum belt be plentifully hung with the scalps of his enemies—from Robert Peel the Great to 'Ginx's Baby'; but let him be represented as tranquilly puffing at the calumet of peace, while his terrible war-hatchet lies half buried in the foreground!" But why should the Chief be depicted in such a guise and such a garb? I find a warrant for my design in a passage from the famous speech made in the Commons, on June 9, 1859, by the late Sir James Graham, in reply to a bitter attack made upon him by Mr. Disraeli, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. "The right honourable gentleman will pardon me," said the Netherby Baronet, "if I express to him an opinion. I regard him as the Red Indian of Debate. By the use of the Tomahawk he has cut his way to power, and by a recurrence to the Scalping System he hopes to prevent the loss of it." At this sally the House laughed consumedly; but what says the proverb?—"He laughs best who laughs last." The Earl of B. is still smiling.

Mem: A friend to the county of Bucks born tells me that the name of the locality whence the new Count takes his title should be pronounced Beconsfield, and not Beeconsfield.

Gifted and kind-hearted Mr. Charles Reade seems to have been "sair overhanded" in Scotland—not by a "bubblyjock" (like the man in Dean Ramsay's anecdote), but by sundry uncanny folk at Glasgow who persist in maintaining that brave old James Lambert, the savior of forty human lives, is neither a "Hero" nor a "Martyr," and who have thus, by cruel "flouts, jibes, and jeers," impeded the flow of donations towards a fund of £400 which our Prince of Novelists wishes to raise, in order to secure a life pension of fifteen shillings a week for the time-worn and ungratefully-treated James. Less than a hundred pounds are now needed to make up the capital sum to gather which Mr. Reade has so sedulously worked; and with all my heart I hope that the balance will speedily be forthcoming.

There is a side issue to the controversy between the author of "It is Never Too Late to Mend" and the Glasgow folk. Poor old James Lambert is now lingering in a kind of almshouse, in which, however, he pays a trifle for his board; and with that board Mr. Charles Reade is not by any means satisfied. I subjoin James's bill of fare as given by Mr. Reade:—

Breakfast at nine—oatmeal and watered buttermilk, which is poison to old stomachs. At 6 p.m. hogwash, called tea, two slices of bread and scrape, and nothing after that for fifteen hours. These two apologies for a meal never vary. Dinner—on Sunday, collops in soup, a nasty mess; Monday, a cow's head in broth; Tuesday and Friday, nothing but rice and watered milk and half a scone; Thursday, a boiled bullock's heart, often underdone and revolting; Wednesday and Saturday, nothing but salt fish.

The menu is worth preserving, and I have transcribed it in my commonplace book close by an even more remarkable table of rations. "Soup composed of more beef than mutton, minced meat on most nights, griefs and groans on Saturdays, lentils on Saturday and a pigeon extraordinary on Sundays, consumed three-quarters of his revenue." Whose revenue? Why, that of another "hero and martyr," Don Quixote de la Mancha. Mem.: "griefs and groans" would be more appropriately "humble pie." All the translators of Don Quixote have been at their wits' end to find a perfect equivalent for the famous Manchegan dish hight "duelos y quebrantos." One translator calls it "collops and eggs," and another (Smollett) "gripes and grumbings." But it seems to have been made from the "humbles" of animals.

I notice in a newspaper letter describing a balloon ascent in the United States a wondrous and (so it seems to me) an original simile. "Now and then (says the writer) the cloud below us suddenly broke and gave us a full view of the earth, the white monuments in its churchyards looking like a child's front teeth, and a racecourse like a cottage lawn." The likening of the tombstones to the front teeth of a child is very pretty. By parity of similitude an open grave in a red clay soil might be likened to a baby's toothless gums. Yet the balloonist's figure of speech hardly comes up to the graphic terseness of the gentleman who, travelling by "lightning" express train, remarked that "the electric telegraph posts looked like a continuous row of park palings."

M. Gambetta is really coming to England, and will stay about three weeks in the metropolis, purposing subsequently to visit Manchester, Liverpool, Rochdale, and other northern towns. The object, it is said, of the eminent tribune of the people is "to study the working of the income tax, more especially in its bearings on the professional classes and persons of small fixed incomes." I wish M. Léon Gambetta joy of his mission. I shall be truly glad to give him such information as lies in my power respecting the "bearings" of the income tax on "the professional classes and persons with small

incomes," if he will honour me with a call, at any hour between midnight and 2.30 a.m., at my apartments, 99A, Dyot-street, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields (ring the top bell and ask for the Man of Letters); and after that I will refer him to my superior landlord, his Grace the Duke of Sennacherib, who will likewise be enabled to give him some valuable hints as to the "bearings" of the impost on non-professional persons with large fixed incomes. Oddly enough, the name of the French gentleman who will accompany M. Gambetta in the capacity of secretary is Hubbard. There is likewise an English financier and M.P. called Hubbard, who might be able to tell the eminent tribune some very startling things concerning the income tax.

Mr. Francis Francis ("Pickackifax" and pisciculturist) has done good service to Thames anglers by protesting against the growing system of landholders on the river banks claiming exclusive rights in respect to fishing in the creeks and "backwaters," and even in the very stream itself. "A few years ago," observes Mr. Francis, "there were barely half a dozen spots forbidden to the wandering angler and oarsman in the Thames; but now the river fairly bristles with them from one end to the other." I have long since ceased to fish; but I continue to revere the "Contemplative Man's Recreation," and to admire "Patience in a Punt," as exemplified by a row of my fellow-creatures sitting on Windsor chairs from sunrise to sunset, and, as a rule, catching nothing but freckles. At the same time, the Thames angler is occasionally, on his own part, a little intolerant to the rights of other people. A friend of mine possesses a beautiful villa on the river at Twickenham. There is generally, in the angling season, at least a quartet of punts moored right in front of his house, and within popgun shot of his lawn; and the ladies who ramble on that lawn do not care much for the short pipes and the colloquial badinage of the punters. Moreover, my friend has two big dogs, and these animals he indulges from time to time with a salubrious swim in the Thames. Thereupon "Patience in a Punt" grows intolerant—waxes mighty wrath, indeed; declaring that the dogs make the water turbid and frighten the fish. It is very hard to satisfy everybody. G. A. S.

## "THE FIRST LESSON IN CANOEING."

This picture, by the Danish artist Rasmussen, was in the Marine Painters' Exhibition lately closed in New Bond-street. The Esquimaux or Innuits of Greenland, and of the wide-spreading countries along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from Behring Strait to Baffin's Bay, are a people of amphibious habits. They live on the seacoast, or on the banks of rivers not far from the sea, and their subsistence is almost wholly derived from the capture of seals and other cetaceous animals. A good account of them will be found in the ninth and tenth chapters of "Under the Northern Lights," a volume lately published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in which Mr. James MacGahan, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, relates his voyage with Captain Allen Young in the Pandora, in August and September of last year. The Pandora, it will be recollected, after following the North Polar squadron, the Alert and Discovery, to the Carey Isles, and thence passing westward, through Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, into Peel Sound, was obliged to return by the impassable barrier of ice. She is now, at the present moment, in the same wild and lonely region, under Captain Allen Young's bold and skilful conduct, endeavouring to push through the famous North-West Passage. But it was in the earlier part of her last year's voyage, and chiefly on the island of Disco, that Mr. MacGahan, whose reports are well known to our readers, and Mr. De Wilde, the special artist on board the Pandora, made acquaintance with the Esquimaux, or, as they prefer to write the name, "Eskimo," of the Arctic world. The most essential thing for possession and use among these people is a "kayak," or hunting canoe, and the most needful instruction of their youth is how, each for himself, to paddle his own canoe. The "kayak" is made in the shape of a shuttle, with sharp ends fore and aft. It consists of a light framework, either of wood or bones, over which is stretched a covering of skins, tightly bound on with thongs of hide. The "kayaker" sits in the middle, carefully balancing himself there, and, drawing up the loose portion of the kayak-coverlet, as one does in bed with the bedclothes, tucking them in close to his body, so as to keep the sea from washing into the bottom of the "kayak." His shoulders, arms, and head are protected by a kayak-jacket with its hood, leaving only the face exposed. When so equipped, he mends the waves no more than Captain Boyton in his waterproof armour, and plies his handy paddle, with alternate strokes right and left, quite as much at his ease in the roughest sea. His instrument of offence is a spear or harpoon, with a cord attached to a big bladder inflated with air, which is thrown overboard after striking an animal, and which then serves as a floating buoy to show where the wounded creature lurks below the surface. The point of the harpoon is ingeniously made to detach itself from the shaft, which might else get broken off in the struggles of the chase. In Mr. Rasmussen's picture we see a young person taking the first lesson from one of greater proficiency in the art of "kayaking." The reader who feels an interest in these people should read further in Dr. Henry Rink's "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo," a translation of which, edited by Dr. R. Brown, was published by Messrs. Blackwood last year. In this book Dr. Rink, who has been twenty-five years among the Eskimo, gives an exact account of their race, their language, history, and present condition, their singular folk-lore, superstitious fancies, and notions of morality or propriety. He relates, moreover, a hundred and fifty perfectly original stories, which are very curious and highly characteristic of the national habits of life. The "kayak," or canoe, is mentioned at least a hundred times. It is to the Eskimo as the horse or camel is to the Bedouin Arab.

The Home-Rule convention, on Tuesday, unanimously elected Mr. Butt as president of the Irish Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain for the coming year. A resolution was adopted expressing strong dissatisfaction with the Convention Act and with the law which prohibits the Irish people from having and bearing arms.

The following advertisement appears in the daily papers:—"Lost, on the mountains between Wast Water and Buttermere, a gentleman, who left Ritsons at one o'clock on Monday, Aug. 14, intending to cross over Blacksail and Scarf Gap to Buttermere. Description—Slight build, dark hair, grey moustaches and beard, no whiskers, grey suit, black soft felt hat, brown paper parcel strapped across chest, and umbrella. A reward of £100 will be paid to anyone recovering the above and bringing him alive, or £50 if dead, to Mr. Pool, Queen's Hotel, Keswick." The lost man is Mr. Edward Barnard, a jeweller, of Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand and Highbury-grove, who had been staying at Keswick with his wife and daughter, and set out from that town to make a pedestrian tour by some of the mountain passes.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The welcome rain which has fallen in most parts of England during the last few days does not appear to have visited York, so that, with the exception of the last five furlongs, which had been artificially watered, the Knavesmire was very hard indeed. Once more, therefore, small fields were the order of the meeting, and only twenty-five horses came in the Newmarket train—Lord Falmouth being unrepresented, though he appeared to have two or three races quite at his mercy. The Yorkshire Oaks, which has previously fallen to such flyers as Marie Stuart and Spinaway, brought out nothing better than Zee. Mr. Savile's filly has, however, improved considerably since Goodwood; for, though she met Just in Time on 11 lb. worse terms than in the Nassau Stakes, she beat her quite as easily as she did in that race. Some "terribly high-bred cattle" contested the Convivial Stakes, which fell to Sunray, a well-named daughter of King of the Forest and Sunshine, in Mr. Houldsworth's stable. Among the defeated lot were two débutantes, Queen Mary, by Blair Athol—Hester, and Fleur-de-Lis, a half-sister to Lily Agnes, by Mandrake—Polly Agnes. Neither showed to any advantage; but the latter may train on into a useful filly. In the Twentieth North of England Biennial Correggio secured a second victory for the "green and gold," and Mr. Houldsworth's long run of ill-luck seems to have changed so completely of late that we trust the rumours of his retirement will prove unfounded. On Wednesday Zee beat Glastonbury very cleverly for the Ebor St. Leger, and the next race of any importance was the Great Ebor Handicap. This race has generally been associated with some very unsavoury transactions, and the present anniversary of it proved no exception to the rule. Backers have very unpleasant remembrances of Talisman, Bersaglier, Escort, Little Harry, and Impudence; but the severest blow of all was inflicted on them last Saturday, when Hampton, who at the time was first favourite, was ruthlessly scratched. However, the field eventually numbered ten; and the rush to back old Lilian (7 st. 11 lb.) was so great that King Log (6 st. 12 lb.) and Mintdrop (7 st. 7 lb.) receded considerably in the betting. Neither of them had anything to do with the finish, which was fought out between Lilian and Agglethorpe (6 st. 7 lb.), the former just winning by a neck. It was pretty clear, however, that the verdict ought to have been reversed, for Agglethorpe, in addition to running very wide at the bend, nearly fell over a dog. The victory of Mr. Savile's colours was very popular; and old Lilian has now done battle for the Nunery stable between ninety and a hundred times. Bruce, who seems to stay far better than he did in the early part of the year, gained a clever victory over Blue Riband in the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and Wood Anemone upset a great favourite in Spiegelschiff in a Biennial. The winner is another of Mr. Houldsworth's team, and is by King of the Forest—Crocus. The Queen's Plate, which appeared to be a mere walk over for Thunder, produced a very interesting finish, as, though Lily Agnes could make no fight of it, Charon stuck very closely to Mr. Vynner's horse, and was only defeated by a neck, though we suspect that Thunder had a good deal in hand.

We shall not have much more cricket to chronicle; but the season is dying in a blaze of glory, and no less than four county matches were played at the end of last week. Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire ended in a draw, not even one innings apiece being played. Mr. W. G. Grace, who is in the most marvellous form just now, made a magnificent score of 318, and carried out his bat; Mr. W. O. Moberley (103) seconded him well, and the innings closed for 523. It is noteworthy that the Gloucestershire team was composed, as usual, solely of amateurs, while the Yorkshiremen were all professionals. Notts v. Middlesex also ended in a draw, but in this case a very few minutes more would have given the victory to the southern county. Daft (99) batted in quite his old style, and on the other side, Mr. A. J. Webbe (44 and 48), who has been singularly unlucky this season, showed some of his real form. Hampshire defeated Kent in a single innings, with six runs to spare; and this result was entirely due to the splendid play of Mr. A. W. Ridley, who scored 104 runs and took ten wickets. A very close contest between Lancashire and Sussex ended in the victory of the northern county by twelve runs. Mr. A. N. Hornby (67) and Charlwood (53) were the only large scorers on either side; and the most noteworthy feature of the game was the fine bowling of M'Intyre and Watson for Lancashire, and of Smith for Sussex. This week two more county matches have been wiped off the list. At the Oval, Yorkshire has beaten Surrey by twenty-four runs. Owing to the recent rain, the scoring was slow, and Mr. W. W. Read (60, not out, and 15) and Lockwood (78) alone distinguished themselves; Barratt bowled very well for Surrey. Kent v. Lancashire ended in the defeat of the latter by 129 runs; but the County Palatine was not well represented. For the winners, Messrs. F. A. Mackinnon (51, not out) and Mr. W. Foord-Kelcey (50) made the best scores, and the latter gentleman secured no less than eleven wickets.

The sculling-match for the championship of the world, between Trickett, the Australian, and Lumsden, which was to have been decided last Monday, has most unexpectedly ended in a forfeit on the part of the northerner.

## THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The British Archaeological Association, which, as our readers know, has been holding its annual congress in the west of England, removed its head-quarters from Bodmin to Penzance yesterday week. The day was devoted to excursions to Pendennis Castle and to Falmouth down the river Fal. The members were received by the president of the Cornwall Royal Institution. On Saturday they visited the Land's End district; and on Sunday they took the rest needed after the continual travel across the country of the previous week—by the invitation of Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., and Mrs. Borlase, paying Castle Horneck a visit in the afternoon, when they had an excellent opportunity of inspecting Mr. Borlase's valuable museum. Starting from Penzance, on Monday morning, in delightful weather, the association made an excursion in the St. Just district. The first halt was made to inspect an ancient British hill castle at Chywoone and the cromlech near, under the guidance of Mr. W. C. Borlase. Here Mr. T. Morgan read a paper by the Rev. W. C. Lucas. After this St. Just was reached, and within the remains of an amphitheatre the Rev. Lach Szymma gave a description of the performance of miracle plays here in the old Cornish language, similar in character to those now represented at Ammergau. Several unique objects in the church were inspected and discussed, and later on the underground dwellings and a fine Saxon cross and beautifully-carved rood-screen at Sancreed church were visited. In the evening papers were read by Mr. J. R. Planché, on the Earls of Cornwall; by Mr. S. T. Tucker, on the Dukes and Duchy of Cornwall, and by others. The concluding day of the congress was spent, on Tuesday, in the most interesting manner by excursions to the celebrated St. Michael's Mount and other places in the locality.



## HOW TO MAKE A WILL.

There are several good reasons why a person possessed of any property should make his will. One is that the way it would be distributed after his death, in the event of his not doing so, would possibly be contrary to his wishes. Few are probably aware that in the case of their leaving a widow and no children, half their property goes to their own blood relations; and should they not leave any relations, the widow still only takes one half and the Crown gets the other half. Another reason is that a higher stamp duty must be paid, about half as much again in case of an intestacy. Something like £50,000 a year is paid to the Government in the shape of extra stamp duty from this cause, mostly out of the small properties between £100 and £1000, which are least able to bear any additional payment.

Gentlemen who have large estates, and who enjoy the luxury of a family solicitor, do not want to know how to make a will; they leave it all to their legal man of business, who is intimately acquainted with the details of their property and the circumstances of their family, and in his hands we may safely leave them, feeling assured that they will be well advised. Then there are persons who, not having the care of so much wealth, only occasionally consult a lawyer: he, being only informed from time to time about the special matter on which his advice is sought, is not able to volunteer so much counsel and assistance, but depends upon his actual instructions. To such persons as these, and to all who do not attempt to make their own wills, we would say, when you give instructions for it, take care to inform your solicitor fully of the particulars of your property and your family relationships, and you will get some valuable suggestions upon many points which most likely would not occur to you.

Unless a will is to be of a simple character, it is hazardous for a person to make it himself, seeing how many great lawyers have failed, in making their own, to use language clear and definite enough to have only one possible meaning. In the excess of their legal knowledge they often fall into the same error as non-professional persons, and use technical phrases when the very plainest of language is by far the best. More than one half of the thirty-three thousand and odd wills proved in the course of a year are sworn under £1000 or less, so that in most cases a very simple will only is wanted, such as one giving legacies to a wife and children.

Let us take the very common case of a man with a little investment in the funds, furniture, and policy of insurance on his life. On considering the matter, he finds what he has will only just about support his wife; so he decides to leave it all to her, with the exception of some memorial legacies to his children. How, then, should he make his will? We will suppose the would-be testator to be the typical John Smith, and for the will he requires one page of a sheet of letter-paper will do very well; but he had better not tear off the half-sheet, or, seeing the torn edge of the paper, it may be suggested after his death that some part of his testamentary dispositions had been suppressed. And now for our model will:—

I, John Smith, of Lombard Villa, Brixton-hill, banker's clerk, bequeath to my daughter Jane my pianoforte, and to my son John my gold watch with the chain and appendages. All the rest of my property I give to my wife Mary absolutely, and I appoint her executrix hereof. Dated this 26th of August, 1876.

J. S.

Signed by the testator in our presence, }  
and by us in his presence, }  
A. B.  
C. D.

Mr. Smith calls in two of his neighbours, and in their presence signs his name where we have put the letters J. S.; then, saying he declares that to be his will, asks them to witness it, and they should then sign their names where we have written the letters A. B. and C. D., each of them adding after his name his address and occupation, in the presence of the testator. None of the parties should leave the room until the whole thing is complete. As to the witnesses, women will do equally well with men. It is not necessary they should be twenty-one; but they should not be legatees, or the husbands or wives of legatees, as in the latter case, although the will would not be thereby invalidated, the legacies to them or to their husbands or wives would become void. It is as easy to give Jane or John or any other person a sum of money as it is a piano or a watch, and does not want any amplification of words. "I bequeath to my brother William £50" will do as a specimen; and of course any number of such legacies can be inserted. In the event of any previous will having been made, it will be better to introduce the words "I hereby revoke all former wills."

Perhaps our testator, being a very methodical man of business, objects that we have not given the executrix any direction to pay his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses. This it is quite unnecessary to do, as the law makes the executrix liable for the payment of these to the extent of any property of her testator's that comes to her hands, and no direction of his could go further than this. Again, he may say you have not stated what my property consists of. "All the rest of my property" means everything else except the piano and watch, and to use more words about it is pure surplusage, and may raise a doubt as to the meaning, and doubts in law always mean expense. We have seen wills made by over-particular testators, wherein they have given the residue of their property, consisting of so much in the consols and so much in something else, and they have either omitted something or have acquired other property between the date of their wills and their deaths. In neither case would the residuary legatee get the property named, but it would go to the next of kin. Frequently in the case of a poor man with a little money put by in a savings bank, he makes use of a printed form of will, which contains a long enumeration of things he never had, such as plate, horses, carriages, live and dead farming stock, implements of husbandry, &c., besides a gift of all his real and personal estate, which is all that is wanted. How much easier to say, "I give all my property;" the word property is comprehensive enough to include everything.

As to the executors. If the wife is only to have the interest for life, it is advisable she should not be the sole executrix; otherwise on her death there is no one to distribute the property among the legatees who take after her, and the will has to be proved over again by one of the parties interested, it need hardly be said at an expense to the estate. The testator naturally thinks of some of his personal friends or business associates, men whom he has known all his life; these will make capital executors; but if men of his own age are appointed there is the risk of their predeceasing him, and, unless the vacancy is promptly filled up by a codicil, the testator may die without leaving any executor at all. Consequently, persons younger than the testator are to be preferred for the office.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Thomas Henry Baylis, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to the post of Judge of the Passage Court, Liverpool, vacant by the death of Mr. Pickering, Q.C.

Compensation to the amount of £5125 was given, on Monday, in a suit tried in the Lord Mayor's Court, being a reduced award against the Corporation for certain premises required by them for the completion of the Metropolitan Poultry Market. The claim made was for £7879.

At the Middlesex Sessions, John Mahoney, four times previously convicted, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and John Lyons to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing money by means of the "confidence trick." A sentence of eight years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision was, at the same sessions, passed upon an Italian named Auguste Dufour, against whom a long list of previous convictions was produced, for stealing a valuable diamond ring; Frederick Davis, a waiter, many times previously convicted, was awarded seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision for being engaged in the robbery of tradesmen's shops; and John Tubey, a plasterer, another old offender, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years for attempting to commit a robbery. Two servants, named W. Lewis and W. Smith, were found guilty, on Tuesday, of the robbery of some valuable jewellery, and the former, who was a mere lad, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and three years' subsequent residence in a reformatory, and the latter to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At the Mansion House, last Saturday, Thomas Woodhouse, an elderly man, against whom seventeen previous convictions for mendacity were proved, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for begging, Sir Robert Carden informing him that if he came there again he would be imprisoned for six months, and after that would be committed to the Old Bailey.

An application was made at Hammersmith by a resident in the district against a neighbour who kept a cock which was alleged to disturb the neighbourhood by crowing at an unreasonable hour in the morning. The magistrate said he would strive to help the complainant in his endeavour to abolish the nuisance, and, as a first step, he directed that an officer of the Court should go and remonstrate with the owner of the noisy bird.

Mr. John Frederick Fleming, a barrister, living in Union-grove, Wandsworth-road, was summoned, at Wandsworth, for suffering a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. Amy Webb, a young girl, said that, on the 8th inst., she was in Union-grove, when the defendant's dog came out of the side gate and bit her shoulder. She did nothing to provoke the dog. Annie Robinson, a servant, said the same dog bit her. The defendant said he took every precaution. The dog was harmless, and would not attack anyone except under strong provocation. A gentleman in court asked the magistrate to order the dog to be destroyed, for the safety of the neighbourhood, as it had bitten several persons. Mr. Bridge fined the defendant £1, in addition to £2 for damages and 10s. costs.

A laundress was charged at Marylebone, on Monday, with a violent and unprovoked assault upon a man with a poker. The magistrate remarked that as men were severely punished when they committed assaults upon women, so in the same way must the latter be treated when they offend in this respect. He sentenced her to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A summons, taken out by Miss Stride against the *Hornet* for an alleged libel, was heard at Bow-street on Wednesday. In an article headed "Weighed in the Balance," after treating of recent proceedings in connection with the prosecutrix's Home for Women, the writer considered "it is a public duty to warn the rich against imposition." The magistrate said he thought Miss Stride had made earnest efforts to do good, but she was not, certainly, a business woman. He was not quite certain that the observations in the paper complained of might not have been useful to many people, including Miss Stride. The summons was then withdrawn.

A Coroner's jury, on Tuesday, found that a little girl, Elizabeth Platt, who was killed by a knife which her father meant to throw at her mother, died by accident, and they requested the Coroner to censure the woman for having provoked this act on the part of her husband. But what of the man who threw the knife, why was he not censured also?

Charles Parsons, a butcher, charged at Guildhall, on Tuesday, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with gross cruelty to a cat, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment without the option of a fine.

At Middlesborough, on Wednesday, Thomas Cameron Close, the late borough accountant, was committed to the assizes for trial on charges of having embezzled various sums belonging to the Corporation, and with having altered and falsified the books with intent to defraud.

Samuel W. Molloney, a trimming manufacturer, of Coventry, has been committed for trial on a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for £3000 on Lord Elbank, one of the directors of the General Manure and Sewage Company.

James O. Ward, thirty, merchant, was charged, at the Hull Police Court, on Tuesday, with forging bills of lading and policies of insurance, by which, it is alleged, he obtained £14,000. The prisoner has been brought from Fiji by a detective of the Hull police. He left Hull early last year, and was not heard of for several months, but in January information was received that he had passed through Melbourne. The prisoner was remanded.

Fines of £7 and £5 respectively were inflicted at the Brentford Petty Sessions, on Saturday, on Harris Thompson and Charles Stanley, dairymen, of Hounslow, for selling milk largely adulterated with water.

At Andover, yesterday week, Mr. F. Pearse, photographer, was summoned before the county Bench, for the twenty-third time, for the non-vaccination of his three children. Medical certificates postponing the vaccinations for two months were furnished by Mr. Pearse, but were overruled by the Bench, who inflicted penalties amounting to £3 7s. 6d.

At the Woolwich Police Court, on Wednesday, a fine of ten shillings, with costs, was inflicted on Mr. Holdsworth, who refused to have his child vaccinated. His defence was that he had conscientious scruples, and considered it a great crime to "pollute his child's blood in that way."

Mr. John Jones, late County Court Judge for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, chairman of the Carmarthen Quarter Sessions, and Recorder of the borough of Carmarthen, was shot dead by Henry Trimble, his butler, last Saturday. Trimble next shot Mrs. Cookham, a widowed daughter of Mr. Jones, injuring her severely. When Trimble presented the gun at Mrs. Cookham, the cook placed herself before her mistress, and refused to move. Trimble then forced

the muzzle of the gun under her arm, and so shot the lady. Proceeding to the kennel, he shot two dogs, after which he went in search of the landlord of the Delancoth Arms, intending to shoot him. Not finding him at home, he returned to his own house, and, having sent a letter to the Vicar stating how he wished his property to be disposed of, went to his bedroom, from the window of which he threatened to shoot two policemen who had followed him. Shortly afterwards the report of a gun was heard, and the policemen, having entered the room, found that Trimble had shot himself in the chest. He died in about twenty minutes. Trimble is an Irishman, who was brought over from Ireland when he was only eight years old by Captain Cockham, and had remained ever since in the service of Mr. Jones. He was a married man with six children. He formerly kept a publichouse, which was managed by his wife, in the village of Cays, but gave it up as it did not succeed. For some time past he has been anxious to secure the Delancoth Arms, which belonged to Mr. Jones, and he had made frequent applications to his master to obtain it. Mr. Jones, however, refused his request, and the murder is attributed to this fact. On being finally refused, Trimble gave a month's notice, which expired last Saturday. At the inquest held on the body of Mr. Jones, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Henry Trimble. In Trimble's case the jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se." The murderer was buried at midnight on Monday.

Stephen Mackeson was, on Monday, hanged in the county of Antrim prison, for the murder of Mary McShane, at Fork-hill, on April 23 last.

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

The sixty-fifth report of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church has been issued.

The committee consider that the rapid progress of elementary education, though affording matter for cordial congratulation, has been attended with difficulties in the present and dangers with regard to the future which it is impossible to disguise. In spite of the difficulties imposed on the supporters of Church schools, in being compelled to contribute likewise to the establishment and maintenance of board schools, the number of Church schools in receipt of the Government grant increased by 650 within the year; the board schools increased by 298. On the other hand, the increase in the number in average attendance in voluntary schools was considerably less than that in board schools, which are for the most part on a large scale, and in the most populous districts. But the most striking fact to be observed was that the number in average attendance in the whole of the voluntary schools combined was eight times greater than that in board schools, while the number in average attendance in Church schools alone was five times greater than in board schools.

While the voluntary schools thus maintained their superiority in respect of the extent of the work done, it became important to inquire as to their comparative efficiency. On this point an impartial test was afforded by the amount of the annual Government grant, which is made strictly to depend on the results of instruction as ascertained by her Majesty's inspectors. The following were the amounts of the Government grant and the rate per child received respectively in the following classes of schools:—Church schools, grant £745,383—rate per child, 12s. 8½d.; British Wesleyan, £213,723—13s. 0½d.; Roman Catholic, £68,590—12s. 0½d.; and board schools, £130,071—11s. 5½d. The rate of grant in Church schools, therefore, exceeded the rate in board schools by 1s. 3d. per child. These figures appeared to the committee to afford abundant evidence of the vitality of the Church schools.

That the zeal of their supporters is far from abating was further shown by the fact that during the year 1875 not less than £230,390 was expended in the building of additional Church schools, and that the total subscriptions towards maintenance contributed by the Church amounted to £528,483 for the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, as against £470,375 for the previous year.

On the other hand, the committee express their regret that the voluntary schools are labouring under great disadvantages. Board schools have been erected in many districts which—however unintentionally on the part of their promoters—have injuriously affected voluntary schools; and, while the rate-payers are compelled to furnish whatever sum the school board is disposed to spend, all deficiencies in the revenues of denominational schools must be supplied by voluntary contributions. As the education rate increased, the ability to give on the part of subscribers was proportionately diminished. The inevitable result has been that in many poor districts the maintenance of the schools in connection with the Church had become a matter of extreme difficulty. A partial, and where it was applicable a very satisfactory, remedy would be found by raising the school fees. In some of the poorest districts this might not be practicable; but in the great majority of cases, whether in town or country, the increased ability to pay on the part of parents, combined with their growing appreciation of the value of education, would render it comparatively easy to obtain an increased fee. Moreover, an increased fee would have the additional advantage of promoting regularity of attendance.

With regard to Lord Sandon's Act, the committee acknowledge that, so far as the principal object of the measure is concerned—viz., to extend to districts in which there are no school boards the power of compelling the attendance of children at school—the main provisions of the Act are wise and judicious, but they think some amendments are necessary to remove the hardships which press on the mass of voluntary schools. The committee thankfully acknowledge that some of the modifications introduced this year in the new Code will be beneficial to voluntary schools, but they regret that the department have retained clauses 32 (a) 1 and 2 of the Code. As to the transfer of a Church school to school boards, the committee are of opinion that under no circumstances can it be considered as other than a misfortune.

In conclusion, the committee appeal to the Church at large to continue their unabated support of the system of religious education. Great as are the difficulties of the present, the prospects of Church-school managers are, they consider, far more favourable than at any previous time since the passing of the Education Act. If the pressure upon Church schools can be effectually sustained for the next two or three years, their position will then, the committee believe, probably be so far strengthened as to enable them to surmount any serious danger.

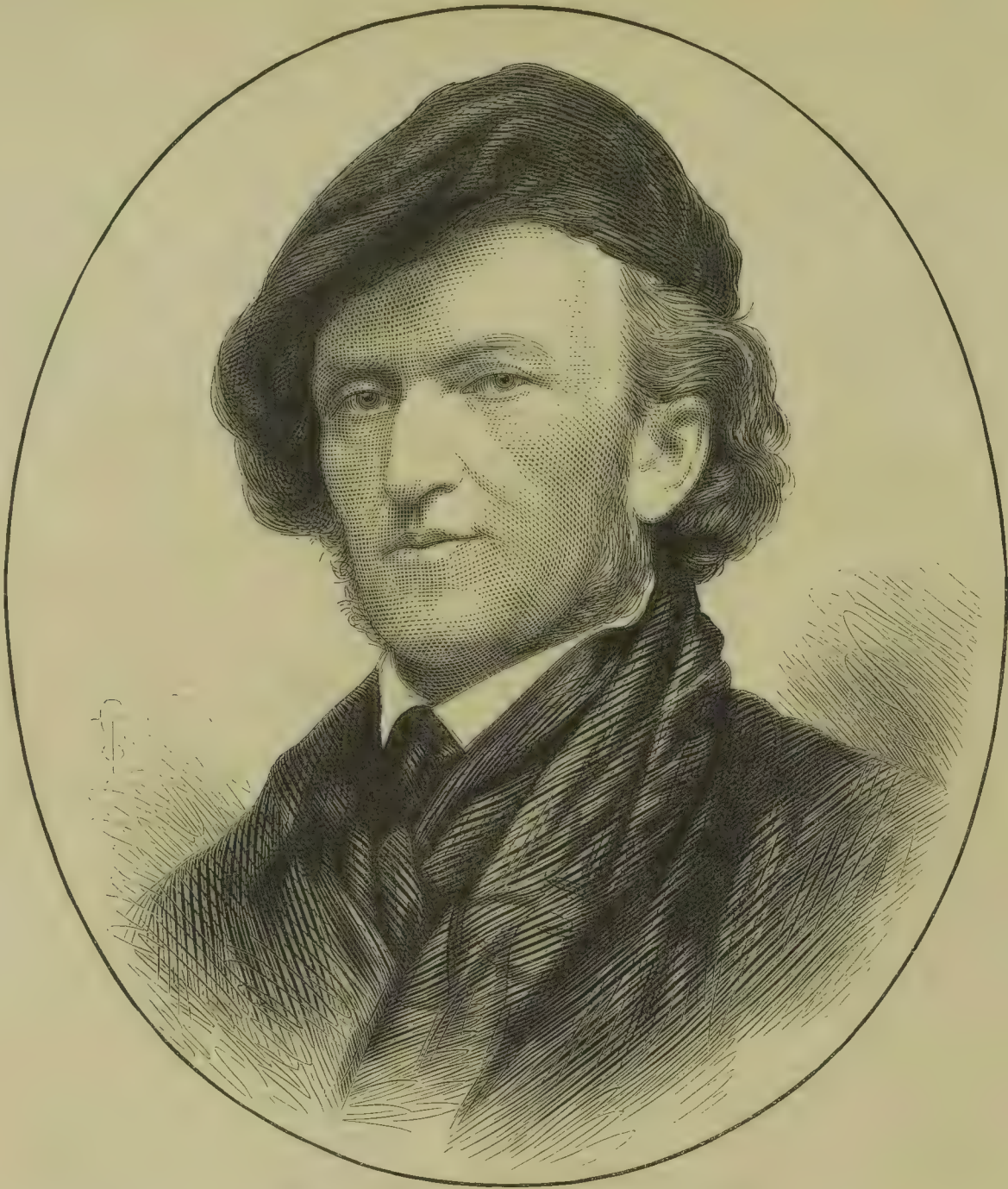
The memorial-stone of the first board school in the Isle of Sheppey was laid on Wednesday, at Minster, by the Hon. Mrs. Foley.

An International Corn and Seed Market was opened at Vicana, on Tuesday, when reports were submitted as to the state of the harvest throughout the various countries of Europe.



## HERR WAGNER.

The eminent "tone-poet," as Germans call him, Wilhelm Richard Wagner, was born at Leipsic, in March, 1813. His father was a police official, but died while the son was a child; the mother then married an actor named Geyer, at Dresden. The boy was taught music early, and received an ordinary education at the schools and the University. In his twenty-first year he composed a symphony, an overture, and the opera of "Die Drei Feen," which was performed at Würzburg. In the next year he produced a second opera, and was appointed musical director of the theatre at Magdeburg, but soon left that place for a similar appointment at Königsburg, where he married, in 1836. He came to Paris and London in the autumn of 1839, and made the acquaintance of Meyerbeer. He stayed at Paris two or three years, working for the music-publishers to earn a living. The opera of "Rienzi" was now finished, and was sent to Dresden, where he superintended its production in 1842. It was followed by "The Flying Dutchman," and about this time, also, the music of "Tannhäuser" was composed. Wagner, it is well known, composed the poetry, as well as the music, of this and other successful operas. He even furnished the words for more than one musical composition belonging to other artists; as, for his Dresden colleague Riesiger, "The French at Nice." The public appreciation of the "Tannhäuser" was at first very indifferent. It gained favour, by degrees, from the brilliant execution of its chief parts by Franz Liszt and other artists. It was followed by "Lohengrin," which the author himself esteems one of his best works. But in the spring of 1849, having rashly joined the German revolutionary movement, Wagner was compelled to fly from police prosecution. He stole a few



HERR W. H. WAGNER, GERMAN MUSICAL COMPOSER.

hours' visit to Weimar, there bidding farewell to Liszt, and hid himself in the Thuringian forest, whence he escaped into France. He soon afterwards went to Zurich, where he passed several years. At first he led a very quiet life, employed in literary and musical composition; but afterwards, taking the public direction of concerts, appeared more before the world. His treatise, in three volumes, on the principles and historical development of the opera or lyric drama, was written at this period. As an executive conductor of orchestral performances, he gained the highest reputation at Zurich. The symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, more especially, were presented by him with a completeness which had never been surpassed, and with instructive comments in the programme and other critical writings upon them. In 1855, at Paris, Wagner's "Overture to Faust" was produced, and obtained great applause. In 1857 he applied himself to composing "Tristan and Isolde," in accordance with the principles of composition laid down in his "Oper und Drama." This opera was finished in 1859, but none of the German or Austrian theatres could at that time command vocalists able to perform it. Wagner, in 1863, received an amnesty for his political offences. He betook himself to Munich on the invitation of the King of Bavaria, who is an accomplished amateur of all the fine arts, and who has treated him as a personal friend. The opera of "Tristan and Isolde" was performed, in 1865, at the Court Theatre of Munich, under the direction of Herr von Bülow. It occasioned an eager controversy upon the merits of the new style, which has perhaps not yet come to a certain conclusion. Wagner's next great work was a comic historical opera, upon the subject of the Nuremberg Meister-sänger; Hans Sachs, the poetical shoemaker, being, of course, the chief figure among them.



THE HOUSE OF PRINCE MILOSH, AT TOPCHIDERE, BELGRADE.



It was performed at Munich, in 1868, and caused something like a riot, but with no very serious consequences. Wagner, indeed, had made some bitter personal enemies by the sharpness of his pen in criticism and controversy. His most important works of late years have dealt with the mythical traditions of Teutonic antiquity. The "Rheingold," and the "Valkyre," or "Walküre," were the first parts of that immense work, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which takes three days and an evening to get through its entire performance. The other parts are "Siegfried," and the "Götterdämmerung," or "Twilight of the Gods." The entire text of the poetry was published at Leipzig in 1863; the whole of the music came out in 1872. With regard to the style, the leading ideas, character,

and merits of these extraordinary works, much will have been said upon the occasion of the late festival performances at Bayreuth. Wagner has also composed an historic opera upon the subject of Frederick Barbarossa, and an oratorio upon the New Testament history. His minor works of musical composition and of criticism or philosophical disquisition, are too numerous for us to mention. In one of the latter, entitled "The Music of the Future," he advances high claims for the art, as a means of moral and religious culture. He usually dwells in retirement at his rural mansion near Lucerne, when not with the King of Bavaria, or at the opera theatre which has been erected for him. His niece Johanna Wagner (married to a judge or lawyer, named Jach-

mann), has won some reputation on the stage as a singer and actress, and has appeared in London.

The portrait of Herr Wagner is from a photograph by Pierson and Braun, of Paris.

#### "LA BERCEUSE."

It was with a work somewhat similar, but even more pathetic than this, which we have engraved from the last Academy Exhibition, that M. Dalou at once established himself as a favourite with the British public. Need we say that we allude to the group of a mother engaged with the unconscious purity



"LA BERCEUSE." BY J. DALOU.  
FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

of maternity in the sacred duty of giving suck to her babe. Placed as the group was three years back, near the centre of the octagon room at Burlington House, executed, as it was, with a degree of extreme naturalness only to be found in a small section of the French school, and with an extraordinary amount of spirit, which seemed even to border on pretentiousness in the telling material of terra-cotta, the work attracted universal admiration, and made one of the decided "art-hits" of the season. The unusually large dimensions of the group for terra-cotta, being full lifesize, had, perhaps, also something to do with the furore it produced. Subsequently M. Dalou produced the completed work from what we may regard as the "sketch model." But in the marble the idea was no longer novel; the materials, though ably treated, did not admit of the showy manipulation

of the plastic clay, and the result was that the group was quietly ranked as a *succès d'estime*: it could no longer be a surprise. The group now engraved (the former having also been reproduced in our pages) belongs to the same order of thought, but the "motif" and sentiment are different. The truth with which the genuine French *paysanne* was brought before us in the former work constituted much of its charm. Here the young mother (possibly a portrait) is from another stratum of French society. The peasant kirtle and jacket and sabots are replaced by the ordinary dress, train, and shoes, while the rocking-chair is an elegant piece of *ébénisterie*, not the rude upright construction with rush-covered seat. The mother here is not in the act of sharing her very self with her baby; but, as she sways herself and her little one to and fro, she is lovingly chanting a lullaby, which, as be sure baby's appe-

tite had already been satisfied, will not be long in taking effect. We part from this loving couple—types of the purest love on earth—with the mother's prayer, "Dors-toi, petit enfant, chère ange," or in whatever way runs the refrain of the lullaby.

An official statement has been made of the Acts of Parliament passed in the late Session. There were eighty-one public, 243 local, and two private Acts passed. In the Session of 1875 the numbers were respectively 96, 215, and 7.

A new dock in the Tweed, built for the Berwick Harbour Commissioners, was opened for the admission of vessels on Saturday last. The North-Eastern Railway Company intend to construct a railway from their main line to the dock.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir C. Adderley delivered an address at the opening of new board schools at Longton, Staffordshire, on Tuesday afternoon. He alluded to the great improvements which had occurred of late years in the condition of the people of North Staffordshire as well as elsewhere, and attributed those improvements to education more than to any other cause. In this country Parliament had not to provide for the education of the whole of the country, but only for that class of persons who were not able to provide education for themselves. It was the highest feeling in the old Greek Republic that a man was not fit to be a citizen who had not education, and certainly he was a dangerous citizen who grew up entirely uneducated; and it was of the utmost importance that, in the case of those children whose parents could not afford to pay for their education, the State should step in and by public money supply what was wanted. The education of the working classes at school was a work which was not spread over many years, for they were sent to work at an early age; but they should bear in mind that education was always going on. Of course, the highest of all was the knowledge of the elements of religion, which made a man or woman civilised, and which was the great secret of success in life. In the debates in Parliament it had been forgotten how much education was outside book-learning. It had been too much considered that education was book-learning, which was in reality the smallest part. It was simpler to carry out the education of the country than it appeared to be when the subject was being dealt with by theorists in the House of Commons, where the subject was treated with a heat and animosity which, when one came to see its practical working, disappeared altogether. He found there the greatest possible contrast in the peace and harmony and calm, as compared with the storm he had recently left in Parliament. He believed that a thousand to one of the people of the country regarded the religious part of education as the most important part of it. They went on contesting it in Parliament night after night, week after week, through the dog days, sitting till three or four in the morning; and they were told that their settlement of the question was declared by the so-called Liberation Society to be the basis of a new war. When, however, he came to places like Longton and saw the working of the Act, how school boards and denominational school managers were working thoroughly well together, and were likely to continue to do so, for the good of the place—he might say for the highest interests of the people—he felt confident that they might safely rely upon the good sense and practical wisdom of the people to make the recent Act as beneficial to the community as the measure which preceded it.

Sir George Campbell addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Kirkcaldy, on Saturday afternoon. He said that the last Session showed a beggarly account of work done. He had received the character of being an assiduous member, but he was not one of those who lay about the smoking and refreshment rooms and voted whether they knew anything of the matter or not. During the Session there had been a number of frivolous measures, and he did not think it necessary to attend and vote. The Session had been a bad and disheartening one, and the time had not yet come for Liberal measures; the Ministry were in a decided majority, and had kept it, and the Liberals were not decided on progress; but he believed good work was being done which would tell in the end. The present Ministry had, however, not been altogether bad; they had passed some good measures. The head of it was a man whom he did admire—one who had raised himself to the position he now held. He could not now do his duty in the House of Commons, but he trusted that so distinguished a man would continue at the head of the Ministry. The present Government had been wise in their generation and had tried to make no enemies, the upshot of their policy being to do no harm to anyone. With regard to the Royal Titles Bill people had been led to believe that it was designed to make the Queen Empress of this country. That was not so, and he thought that what was really intended was a right and proper thing to do, but it was owing to the blunder made by the Ministry that so much time was lost over the bill. The hon. member then referred at length to the Merchant Shipping Bill, the English Education Bill, the Rivers Pollution Bill, and the Commons Bill, the latter being of especial interest to the inhabitants of the Kirkcaldy district. He also referred to the Turkish war, observing that our Ambassador was greatly to blame in not acquainting the Ministry with the atrocities committed instead of leaving them to gather the facts from newspaper correspondents. At the close of the address three cheers were given for the hon. member at the call of Provost Taylor, of Kinghorn.

General Sir Alexander Gordon, the Conservative member for East Aberdeenshire, responded for the Army and Navy and the Houses of Parliament at the dinner held in connection with the Aberdeenshire Agricultural Association on Saturday. Speaking of the Army, he said a large expenditure of money would be required to place it in that state of efficiency which all true patriots desired to see it occupy. Much had been said respecting the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and although he was not inclined to support a nation which had so little claim on British sympathy, the settlement of the problem, he was inclined to think, must be left to statesmen. During the Session which had closed he had sat on the Govern-

ment side of the House, but that was because there was no proper place set apart for independent members, as was the case in the House of Lords, and as was the case in every other legislative assembly with which he was acquainted. He considered it much better to sit on the Government benches below the gangway than to associate himself on the other side with Home Rulers and Dr. Kenealy. He had voted against the Government, and that, too, when they were in a minority. The treatment to which Scotch business had been subjected he deeply regretted, and he attributed the result to the action of Irish members. He was inclined to support the memorial of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture for the appointment of an officer under the Crown to attend to Scotch business. In conclusion, he said it would have been courteous if the Duke of Richmond, on assuming his new title, had induced the Government to pass one or other of the Scotch bills, which would have been acceptable to the country generally.

Lord Winmarleigh, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, and Mr. Clifton, members for North Lancashire, were present, on Wednesday, at Lytham Agricultural Show and dinner. Mr. Garnet, of Lancaster, proposed "The Health of the Parliamentary Members." The Hon. Mr. Stanley said, as in agriculture so in politics, there were some years when they might be anxious to secure great results; whereas in other years they would, under adverse circumstances, be content to preserve a fair average. Anyone who had looked at the position of affairs in Europe must have felt that it was no slight advantage to this country to have been enabled to keep the even tenor of our way all through the disturbances on the Continent. There were good times and bad times, and they must remember that the results were not always to be measured by what was seen. There might be years when great legislation had necessarily to be put on one side by matters which, although they might not so immediately come home to them, were in their ultimate result no less productive of benefit to the country. Mr. Clifton observed that the policy of the Government would stand the light of public opinion. Owing to the disturbed state of Europe they had a difficult task before them, but nobody could so well guide the country in matters of foreign policy as Lord Derby, the brother of his colleague. As long as Lord Derby retained his position England would, as she had always done, lead Europe.

Great rejoicing took place at Dewsbury last Saturday, the occasion being the opening of an hospital and dispensary.

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SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SOFTAS IN A STREET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

There is news of an important battle fought this week between the Turks and the Servians, a few miles south-west of Alexinatz, on the Morava, the chief military position of Servia on the frontier towards Nish or Nissa. The result of this action, when positively ascertained, must greatly affect the prospects of a speedy termination of the war. Our Special

Artists in Servia and Montenegro, in Bulgaria and at Constantinople, have again furnished a variety of sketches, six or seven of which are engraved for this week's publication. The one taken at Belgrade is a view of the house of Prince Milosh, at Topchidere, a suburb of that city. Milosh Obrenovitch, about sixty years ago, was the founder of the present

reigning house in Servia; he had gained the favour of the Turkish Imperial Government by aiding in the destruction of Kara George, the leader of a Slav insurrection. There are, indeed, many partisans existing at this time of the powerful Karageorgevitch family, who rival the princely house of Obrenovitch in their claims upon



READING THE LATEST TELEGRAM IN THE COMMON ROOM OF THE HOTEL AT CSACSAK.



Servian popular allegiance. If Prince Milan Obrenovitch should be removed, in consequence of the failure of his present military enterprise, it is possible that the other faction might obtain power in its turn. Any such political speculations, however, may well be deferred till we see the event of the war now going on. The predecessor and cousin of Prince Milan was the late Prince Michael Obrenovitch, who was shot dead by an assassin in 1868, in the grove behind this house at Topchidere, where he was strolling with a lady he was engaged to marry. The whole country, as we can readily imagine, is now in a state of painful anxiety, watching the main struggle on the Timok and the Morava, to say nothing of the western frontiers of Servia. The scene in the common room of an inn at Csacsak, where our Artist stopped an hour on his road from Belgrade to the head-quarters of the Servian army, shows the avidity with which the people receive telegraphic or other news of whatever General Tchernayeff and his colleagues are doing, attempting, preparing, or meditating, for the discomfiture of the Turks. There is a like kind of interest in the gathering of townsfolk at Kragojevatz about a wounded soldier who has been sent home from the scene of actual warfare. He cannot, indeed, like the invalid hero in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won, but he will have no difficulty in proving to such a patriotic audience that the victory ought to have been won by the combatants on their side.

The war in the Herzegovina is meantime carried on by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro with greater apparent success, and without any apparent reference to the position of his Servian allies. He has twice defeated the Turkish army, with severe loss—first at Urbitza, near Bilek; secondly, between Medun and Podgoritza, on the Albanian frontier, and Mukhtar Pasha is now shut up in Trebinje. The Prince has organised the Herzegovinian insurgents into ten battalions of 500 men apiece, to which battalions he has nominated officers and presented colours, as well as new rifles. The flags were blessed at a grand review, the Archimandrite Hilarion officiating. On that occasion the Prince appeared on a handsome charger, in full gala uniform, his breast covered with stars and crosses. He was begirt with a famous historical sabre, once the property of the Emperor Dushan, which was presented to his Highness by the Czar Alexander in 1868. All the standard-bearers of the combined army, 150 in number, were drawn up in line, the army itself in battalion formation. After the blessing of the standards and new weapons, the Prince inspected his forces very minutely. In his train rode the famous Peko Paulovich, upon whom, that very day, he conferred the rank of general. We give an illustration of the Montenegrin Prince and his staff. The interior of a cottage at Niegous or Negushi, on the road from Cattaro to Cetinje, is an example of Montenegrin domestic habits and family accommodation.

Our Special Artist with the Turks, on his way through Philippopolis to the head-quarters of their army at Nish, made a sketch of a party of Bashi-Bazouks riding through the bazaar or trading quarter of that town. The Bulgarian townsfolk, who dreaded their approach, hastened to put up the shutters and to bar the doors of their shops. We have also one more sketch of a scene at Constantinople. The Softas, or students of the Moslem law and religion, who are a numerous and active class of zealots, have been parading the streets and appealing to the faithful for contributions in support of the war. Nearly two thousand of these Softas have volunteered into the army, under a green silk banner with the crescent moon in its centre; but they are not likely to prove very efficient troops.

#### METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.

In the preface to the new edition of "Low's Handbook to the Charities of London," just published, the editor, Mr. Charles Mackeson, makes the following remarks upon the direction which modern philanthropic effort is taking:—

While the organisation of charity is receiving the attention it so eminently deserves—and it is not so much the formation of new institutions as the extension, adaptation, and wiser use of existing funds that is our chief need at present—it is also satisfactory to note that philanthropic enterprise wherever it is manifesting itself is expending its strength in the right direction by meeting the wants which have hitherto been unsupplied. To take an illustration from one department of charitable agency, in which more, perhaps, has already been done than in any other direction—the care and treatment of the sick either in general or special hospitals. In these institutions, which are at once the blessing and the glory of Christian England, there were until within the last few years two great wants—first, the provision of systematic training for the nurses employed; and, secondly, the establishment of convalescent homes, either in the country or at the seaside, to which the patients could be conveyed to perfect their restoration to health. On the importance and necessity of both these works it is needless to insist; and it is a proof of the wise counsels which are now prevailing that their maintenance is becoming more and more general. That the sisters of mercy and the deaconesses, who have in past years offered themselves for the arduous and exacting task of nursing in several London hospitals, have rendered valuable service, the medical officers of the institutions in which they have laboured willingly testify; but not only do they need more precise instruction in what may for the sake of distinction be termed the professional part of their work, but there is still greater need for the training of women drawn from the labouring classes of the population, who must, until this noble branch of women's work is more generally accepted as a true vocation for ladies, form the staple of our nursing staff whether for rich or poor. Under these circumstances the recently formed "Metropolitan and National Association for providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor," of which Miss Florence S. Lees is the experienced superintendent-general, has a wide field before it, and it is satisfactory to find that the "National Association," with the same object, is still at work, while in connection with the Westminster Hospital there is a training school and home for nurses, for which a house is, with a fitness none can dispute, to be erected as a memorial to the late Lady Augusta Stanley. To these organisations for training general nurses will shortly be added an institution, which is scarcely less needed, in the shape of a Maternity Home, in connection with St. John's House and Sisterhood, where women will be trained to undertake the duties of what are commonly termed "monthly nurses;" and, lastly, to complete the scheme, we have the "Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund," to give pensions of £15 a year to women who have devoted their lives to this honourable employment. This network of associations may be regarded as furnishing a happy illustration of the thoughtful care which is rendering the philanthropy of our day so distinctly supplementary to that which a past age has bequeathed for us. As regards the growth of convalescent institutions, it is pleasant to note that, apart from the general homes, two classes of the workers in the great human hive are now being specially cared for—the House of Rest, which bears the restful name of Hazlewood, in the Isle of Wight, having proved a genuine success as a temporary home for young men in the large business houses; while we have now to chronicle the establishment of a kindred institution by Miss Dudin Brown, at Mitcham, where the young women engaged in warehouses and shops will find a home when they need a respite from their ceaseless toil.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have given notice, in accordance with the eighth section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 45, that the sum of £200,000, being part of the amount of the "New Sinking Fund" for the year 1876-7, will be issued in the current quarter to the National Debt Commissioners, to be applied to the redemption of debt.

Mrs. Gladstone distributed the prizes at the annual show of the Hawarden Amateur Horticultural Society last week. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a vote of thanks passed to Mrs. Gladstone, spoke of the advantages of cottage gardens, than which, he said, there was not a better nor a more wholesome and salutary village institution. A cottage garden was good for health, contributed to independence, and, when well managed, was a considerable element of comfort, pleasure, and satisfaction; and Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the time would come when there will be no such thing in this country as a cottage without a garden.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Teck has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office); and Colonel Lord Stratheden and Campbell has resigned the command of the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster), which, it is understood, will be conferred on Major Routledge.

The last detachment of volunteers to take part in the camp of exercise at Aldershot arrived there on Saturday. The battalion is provisional, being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, 2nd London, and is made up by 122 officers and men from his own regiment, 112 from the 40th Middlesex, 57 from the 1st Administrative Battalion Cornwall, 94 from the 4th Administrative Battalion Hants, 57 from the 39th Middlesex, and 63 from the 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey, giving a grand total of 505 of all ranks. On Monday the volunteers underwent an inspection, on Rush Moor, by Major-General Shipley, C.B. The General having inspected the line, the battalion marched past, and subsequently went through several movements, all of which were gone through with marked steadiness and precision. General Shipley, at the close, expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the men went through their work. On Tuesday there was a sham-fight, in which the volunteers and militia took part, to the number altogether of about 8000, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Steele, K.C.B. They return to London to-day (Saturday), when the camp for volunteers closes. The total number who will then have undergone a week's training this year with the regulars will be about 3500.

Last Saturday two great metropolitan rifle contests, for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, presented by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, General Sir H. C. Daubeney, K.C.B., Lord Belmore, Lord Francis Conyngham, Lord Waldegrave, Sir Hector Hay, Bart., the Dowager Lady Roberts, the Cripplegate and Broad-street Wards of the city of London, and the Haberdashers', Grocers', Ironmongers', Carpenters', Drapers', Fishmongers', Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Butchers', and Saddlers' Companies, were held at the City of London rifle ranges, Rainham, Essex, and the Government ranges, Milton-next-Gravesend, and drew together upwards of 300 of the best shots of the London Rifle Brigade and the London Irish. The meeting at Rainham was the opening day of a series of interesting contests. The shooting was very fine, Private H. Smith taking the Cripplegate Trophy and £10 10s. with 72; the next two prizes being secured by Captain Earl Waldegrave with 71 and Private Runtz with 70 points. The Haberdashers' Challenge Cup and £10 10s. was taken by Private Hamerton with 25 points in seven shots, at 200 yards, after shooting off a tie with Privates Lacey and Child, who take the next prizes in the order named. Sergeant Munn, with 26 points, at 500 yards, won the Colonel's Cup, value £15 15s.; Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey taking the second prize with one point less. These were followed by five scores of 23 made by Colour-Sergeant Fletcher and Privates Davison, Wyatt, Raynes, and Hood. The Grocers' Cup, with £5 5s. added, was won by Private C. C. Hayes with the great score of 26 points in seven shots, at 600 yards; the next prizes falling to Privates Bing and Green, with 23 points each. A match between H, K, and Q companies resulted in an easy victory for the first named—they, with eight men a side, making 496 points against 447 and 387 respectively. On Monday the competition was for the first stage of the grand aggregate for the meeting and the company medals; Tuesday was devoted entirely to skirmishing; and the competitions on Wednesday were for two series of prizes for skirmishing practice.—At the Milton ranges, the whole of which had been placed at the disposal of the competitors of the London Irish, the meeting was carried out strictly in accordance with military regulations, the marking by flags, performed by regular soldiers, and the registers taken by non-commissioned officers from the dépôt. The first battalion prize, a challenge cup, value £25, presented by Captain Tait, and a purse of £12 by the Duke of Connaught, honorary colonel of the regiment, was won, after an exciting contest, by Sergeant Burrows with 44 points, Quartermaster May running him hard with a like score, and winning his Royal Highness's second prize of £8. Captain Howland Roberts took the third prize of £6, given by the Marchioness of Donegall, Colour-Sergeant Watts and Sergeant Clifford, with 41 each, the Marquis of Donegall's prizes of £5 each. The remainder, presented by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Colonels Ward and M'Kenzie, Majors Purcell and Furnival, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, Lord Belmore, Lord Conyngham, &c., falling to Privates Hoare and Hodges for 40; Sergeant Maunsell and Private Channing and Private Morris, 39 each; Captain Despard and Corporal Morris, 38 each; Corporal Connelly and Colour-Sergeant Davis, 37 each; Privates Beacham, Guest, and Westwood, Sergeant Carrington, and Lieutenant Gould, 36 each; Privates Royle, Disley, Rice, Sergeant Wilson, Private Chilcott, Captain Inglis, and Private H. Fulford, 35 each; and Corporal Lane, Captain Jones, and Sergeant M'Carthy, 34 each. A Silver Challenge Cup was shot for as a volley-firing prize, at 400 yards, by squads of ten men from each company of the corps, and was won by A (Captain Howland Roberts's) company, with 132 points. The winners who in the five rounds placed 18 bulls, 16 centres, and 6 outsiders on the target received each a purse of money from the Duke of Connaught. C (Captain Jones's) company was second, with 122 points—17 bulls, 13 centres, and 8 outsiders. The Daubeney Challenge Cup, the gift of Major-General Sir H. C. Daubeney, K.C.B., was won by C company for the highest aggregates in the battalion series. Prizes given by Lord Francis Conyngham, and shot for at 200 yards, standing, were won by Corporals Hughes and Wright and Sergeant Jones, 16 each; and Colour-Sergeant Chapman and Private Cade, 15 each. After the contest for the battalion prizes was completed, several of the companies of the regiment competed for prizes.

The 3rd London brought their meeting to a conclusion on Monday week. In the contest for the challenge cup presented to the regiment by General Lord Napier of Magdala, honorary colonel, three members from each company competed, and some excellent shooting was made, especially by Assistant Sergeant-Major Rattey and Private Thomas, of J company, the former of whom contributed 58 and the latter 56 to the winning total, 157, which was made up by 43 by Private Sonell. The members of the winning squad received each a prize of £2, and the Napier badge, which will be worn on the left arm for the year. The cup itself is held by the commandant or the officer of the winning company until the next contest. The members of the losing companies then fired independently by squads for two minutes at 200 yards, K company winning the first prize. In the second stage a silver cup, value five guineas, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, was won by Assistant Sergeant-Major Rattey. The Officers' Challenge Cup was won easily by Captain Jephson. The meeting closed with a competition for those who had not won a prize at the meeting, in which the principal winners were Privates Greenway, Miniham, Hurford, and Asnell.

The annual match for the Royal Engineer and 1st Middlesex

Engineer Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers' Challenge Cup, which was recently shot at the Scrubbs range, resulted in a victory for the Royal Engineers by 182 points. The Royal Engineers made 1061, and the 1st Middlesex 879. The highest score was that of Sergeant J. Kilby, R.E., 89.

The annual prize-meeting of the 11th Surrey took place at the ranges, Wimbledon, last week. The following are the winning scores, the targets being Wimbledon, 1876:—First Day: Class A, first series, seven shots at 200 yards—Private Attridge, 17 points; Private Housego, 16. Second series, seven shots at 400 yards—Sergeant Fenwick, 20; Private Cocks, 13. Third series, seven shots at 700 yards—Lance-Corporal Heriot, 12; Private G. Marlow, 21.—Class B, first series, five shots at 400 and 550 yards—Sergeant G. Mason, 42; Bugler J. Marlow, 40; Private Shrimpton, 37; Private S. Osborne, 30; Private G. Marlow, 28; Sergeant Brasier, 26. Second series, seven shots at 300 yards—Private Shrimpton, 24; Sergeant Oakes, 24; Private G. Marlow, 23; Private Evans, 21. Third series, seven shots at 600 yards—Private Evans, 23; Sergeant Fenwick, 22; Sergeant Mason, 20; Private G. Marlow, 20.—Class C, Nursery, seven shots at 200 yards—Private Denny, 29; Private J. Lee, 21; Private S. Lee, 21.—Class D, Consolation, five shots at 200 yards—Private Harvey, 17. On the second day the Ladies of Merton Challenge Cup was won by Sergeant Mason; the Ladies of Wimbledon Challenge Prize, by Private Evans; and Sir H. W. Peek's Challenge Cup, by Private S. Osborne. Prizes for the three highest aggregate scores in the three challenge competitions—Sergeant Mason, 152; Private S. Osborne, 143; Private G. Marlow, 141.

The annual competition for prizes by the Worcester Rifles took place last week. Private Gwillam became the winner of the Beauchamp Challenge Cup and first prize. A match between Worcester and Kidderminster, with teams of ten men, at Queen's ranges, resulted in a victory for the latter by 43 points, they scoring 625 against 582 by their opponents.

The annual competition for cups and medals by the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Aberdeenshire took place on the Aberdeen Links range. The winners of Lord Forbes's Cup were the Inverurie squad of five men, with a score of 146. Colonel Fraser's Cup—Inverurie, 238; Huntly, 225. Private A. Innes (Inverurie) gained Major Robertson's medal.

#### THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

It was announced in our last issue that a large number of instances of saving life had been brought under the notice of the committee, and we now give the particulars:—

The bronze medallion was unanimously voted to John M. Davis for jumping overboard from the poop of her Majesty's ship *Undaunted* and rescuing Albert Bean, who fell overboard at sea, in lat. 15 33 S., long. 62 5 E., on June 7 last, the ship going at the time at a speed of seven knots; to Navigating Lieutenant W. M. Savage, of her Majesty's ship *Rupert*, and a testimonial inscribed on vellum to Mr. John H. Templeton, for trying to save Charles J. Gladdis, of the same ship, who fell overboard on July 4; to Patrick G. Hallinan, for jumping from the quay at the floating dock, Limerick, on May 26 last, and saving Jane Barry, who accidentally fell into the water; to J. H. Brookshaw, for running a considerable distance over rough rocks and diving into deep water to the rescue of Samuel Davey, who sank while bathing at Mount Wisc, Devonport, on July 16, the difficulty of saving the drowning man being much enhanced by both rescuer and rescued becoming entangled in strong weeds; to William Crayford, for saving C. E. Petts, who sank while bathing in the river Medway, at East Farleigh, on the 20th ult., the water being 20 ft. deep; to Harry Easton, for trying to save James Green, who fell overboard from the steam-ship *Niger*, in ten fathoms water, in Long Reach, in the river Thames, on the 12th ult., the ship at the time going at the rate of ten knots an hour; to Robert Jones, for saving William Trant, who was in danger of drowning in a flood at Laburnutrie, India, on Sept. 25 last; and to Albert Davey, for diving into 16 ft. of water to the rescue of Patrick O'Hara, who fell into the mast-pond at Deptford, on the 23rd ult.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the society, were also presented to Patrick Hartnett for saving David Kerr, who sank while bathing in the sea at Leven, Fife, on the 24th ult.; to John Moon, for saving Frederick Bidcombe, who fell into 24 ft. of water from the Town Quay, Southampton, on the 17th ult.; to Richard Wills, for saving John Swansea, who fell into the river Humber, into 22 ft. of water, on the 11th ult.; to William Creese, for saving F. H. Berry, who sank while bathing in the river Usk, Monmouthshire, on the 19th ult.; to P. H. Headford, a lad of sixteen, for saving a man named Hawkins, who sank while bathing in a pond at Bridgewater, on the 16th ult.; to Charles Baxton, for rescuing Edwin Jones, who sank while bathing in the river Nene, Peterborough, on the 18th ult.; to W. E. Rudge, for saving H. J. Burgess, who was carried out by the tide while bathing at Sheerness, on the 27th ult.; to John Lee, for saving a lad who sank while bathing in the sea at South Beach, Great Yarmouth, in about 21 ft. of water, on the 17th ult.; to D. C. Pritchard, for diving off a ferry-boat and rescuing Thomas Duke, who fell from the pier at the Slate Quarry, at Carnarvon, on the 27th ult.; to John Nicholls, for saving Samuel Cornish, who was seized with cramp while bathing in the sea at Castle Point, Tenby, on the 24th ult.; to Fitzroy Stacy, for saving a seaman who accidentally fell into the Albert Docks, at Hull, on June 24; to Michael M'Evoy, for saving James Loughman, who fell into the river Nore, Kilkenny, on May 31; to Daniel M'Carthy and John M'Carthy, for saving Ellen Fitzgerald, who fell into 12 ft. of water in the river Bandon, Cork, on the 24th ult.; to George Smith, for saving Mercy G. Grant, who fell into 15 ft. of water in the river Thames, at Chertsey, on the 23rd ult.; to Edwin Pennington, for saving Edwin Railroad, who attempted suicide by jumping into 16 ft. of water, in the Moor Reservoir, Bolton, on the 22nd ult.; to Patrick Street, for saving W. Gibbons, who sank while bathing at Sungarvan, on the 26th ult.; to David C. Evans, for saving a man also named David Evans, who sank while bathing in the river Tevy, at Crugywheel, South Wales, on the 24th ult.; to W. Davies and Robert Jones, for rescuing John Thomas, who sank while bathing at Carnarvon, on the 14th ult.; to Joseph Wainman, for saving a boy who sank while bathing in the lake at Victoria Park, on the 9th ult.; to John Y. Shakespear, for saving two girls named Williams, who fell into the water at Southsea Castle, on the 12th ult.; to Frank Peto, for saving F. W. Gibbon, who fell into the water at Lowestoft Harbour, on the 5th inst.; to S. S. Tagg, for saving two men who were capsized from a boat in the river Thames, Ditton, on the 29th ult.; to Miss Spencer, for saving four boys, who were in danger of drowning at Wacht, Somersetshire, on June 30; and to C. E. Laing, for saving A. R. Norris, who was capsized from a canoe, at Lincoln, on June 12. Pecuniary rewards of various amounts were also given to Charles Alderman, for saving Michael MacCarthy, who was carried out while bathing in the river Thames, at Limehouse, on the 21st ult.; to E. J. Burt, for saving Henry Hughes, who fell into the river Thames, at Temple-stairs, on



the 27th ult.; to F. Bell, for saving John Staines and Michael Kelly, who sank while bathing in the river Thames, at Hammersmith, on the 16th ult.; to W. Dean, for saving Jane Oult, who fell into the river Thames, at Chelsea, on the 25th ult.; to John Hutchinson, for saving W. Wilson, who fell into 14 ft. of water in the river Thames, at Custom House Quay, on the 24th ult.; to C. Martin and W. R. Green, for trying to save Cuthbert Macdonald, who was drowned in the river Thames, off Paul's Wharf, on the 26th ult.; and to J. C. Levis, for saving Joseph Sampson, who fell into the Grand Surrey Canal, at Peckham, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, reported the receipt of a legacy of £100 by the late Mr. J. J. Stainton, of Meadowcroft, Lewisham; and of nineteen guineas under the will of the late Mr. H. F. Jellard, of Canonbury-terrace, Islington.

## FINE ARTS.

### ART-UNION OF LONDON.

This well and steadily conducted society has brought together the pictures, water-colour drawings, &c., selected by the prizeholders of the present year, and, as usual, formed an exhibition of them at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. There is a perceptible improvement in the character of this and recent exhibitions when compared with the fearful and wonderful selection erst made by prize-holders. Some improvement in the public taste may, therefore, be inferred, seeing that the prizes, of course, fall indiscriminately; the council select comparatively few works (that is, only when requested by absent prizeholders to do so), and the right of selection is extended to all exhibitions, and is not confined to collections where the standard for admission is commonly severe, as at the Royal Academy. But, of course, if a general improvement, however slight, is observable in these displays, we must not look for works of very high merit, unless as a rare exception. Such works have their money value, which is very soon found out (despite what we often hear of neglected talent), and that value is something beyond the average of Art-Union prizes. At the same time, we must not forget the claims of artists whose performances, although not ranking high as yet, still give incontestable proofs of promise. And it is by giving encouragement to young, unknown, and, perhaps, struggling men, that institutions such as art-unions, whatever may be thought of them in principle otherwise, may do a real service to the cause of art. It need not be said that, in all probability, many of the pictures now in Pall-mall would have been returned to their authors, particularly in this year of depression, but for the agency of this society. To the artist, moreover, it may be peculiarly encouraging to find that his work is selected in such a way, and that it consequently receives further notice than it would otherwise have had. Some share in the improvement in taste which we have remarked may fairly be attributed to the council of the Art-Union. They have, in fact, been educating their subscribers by selecting a higher class of pictures for diffusion, through the means of engraving to the thousands who contribute the annual guinea. The results in the augmented number of the subscribers amply prove the wisdom and policy of selecting for reproduction two such masterly, elaborate, and national works as MacIise's great water-glass pictures in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace—the well-known "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo" and "The Death of Nelson at Trafalgar." By these two works the income of the society has been increased by about 7000 additional annual subscribers. The subscribers' plate for the current year is from the picture by Mr. Armitage, R.A., of "Joseph and Mary," which was in the Academy Exhibition of 1873. Mr. C. H. Jeens is the engraver. The painting is the chief prize of 1877, its purchase price being £400. Among other proprietary prizes (as they may be called) of the society are a china tazza, for which the society awarded a premium of £35 to Mr. Abraham; and a tazza in cloisonné enamel by A. Gray, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co. The following are the principal works selected by prizeholders in the present exhibition:—The first prize (value £300), Mr. E. M. Ward's Academy picture, "A Year After the Battle"—a scene in a church in Dinan, Brittany; second prize (£200), "Grig weels" eel-pot fishing, with figures, by H. R. Robertson, also from the Academy Exhibition. Two £150 prizes:—"The Bouquet Seller," by Haynes King, and "Good-Bye!" by H. Woods. Four £100 prizes:—"Lulworth," a seapiece, by G. C. Stanfield; "The Muckle Hart," by Sir F. Grant; "Market Morning," by D. W. Wynfield; and "April Weather," by E. K. Johnson. Among the minor prizes are several which attain the average of the preceding, and in many cases the prizeholder has added something to the value of his prize, in order to secure a work of more importance or to gratify his fancy. One work of sculpture in marble is selected, "Delia," by R. Physick, representing £25.

The death of Mr. George J. Miller, the sculptor, is announced as having taken place, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. Miller was a gold medalist of the Royal Academy in 1857, when his group, "The Good Samaritan," was selected in preference to a number of clever contributions by the late S. F. Linn, Mr. C. B. Birch, and others. Though Mr. Miller did not attain a very prominent position among English sculptors, his works—both busts and sculptures of monumental character—were highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Mr. Miller was represented by a portrait-bust at Burlington House this year. Perhaps the most remarkable of his monumental works was that erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Hastings. Mr. Miller leaves a number of important commissions in an unfinished state.

Mrs. E. M. Ward's interesting picture of "Mrs. Fry's Visit to Newgate"—the artist's principal picture in the last Academy Exhibition—has been honoured by her Majesty's with a private inspection. The work is about to be engraved, and the list of subscribers already comprises many distinguished names, including several members of the Royal Academy. The picture will appear in the forthcoming exhibition at Manchester.

The selection from Earl Spencer's famous collection at Althorp, which we have already announced as to be exhibited on loan in the South Kensington Museum, was this week made accessible to the public.

The elections at the Royal Academy of three Associates, to fill the places vacated by the promotion of Mr. Poynter, Sir John Gilbert, and Mr. Leslie, will, it is understood, not take place till January of next year. It is expected that at that time there will be a further addition to the Associateship.

It is announced that an international and competitive photographic exhibition, organised by the Edinburgh Photographic Society, will be held in the gallery of the Royal Academy, Edinburgh, next December.

The selection of the prints bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Felix Slade has been partially removed from the cases in the King's Library of the British Museum, and are replaced by an interesting series of English portraits, arranged in groups, and extending from the earliest English Kings to the reign of Queen Anne.

A novelty is to be introduced at the Social Science Congress, which is to be held at Liverpool, from Oct. 10 to Oct. 17. For the first time there will be a section specially devoted to art; and the new section is now being organised and will be presided over by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Principal of the National School of Art, South Kensington. The section will discuss generally questions as to the influence of art upon the civilisation, education, and industrial development of the people, and the best method of cultivating a sound and high standard of taste in all ranks of the nation. The special questions include that of regulating street architecture; the influence of Government upon art by the encouragement of mural painting in public buildings; the influence of Academies upon art; and the effect of art as applied to domestic uses. Besides these, voluntary papers bearing upon other art-matters in their social aspect are invited. The section has been formed owing to the marked interest shown in Liverpool in the spread of art as a refining influence.

The Autumn Exhibition at Liverpool of Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings by British and Foreign Artists, at the Free Library and Museum, will be opened early next month. The next exhibition at Liverpool of the Art Club, in Myrtle-street, will consist of Illuminated MSS., &c., and will be opened on Monday, Oct. 2. The following works will be eligible for exhibition:—Illuminated Books of Hours, of Antiphonaries, and of Pontificals; Missals, Psalters, Romances, Histories, and Bibles; also Initial Letters and other Illuminations from Choral Books, &c.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the council of the Arundel Society has been published. The financial position of the society has much improved since the falling-off in 1874. The gross receipts of 1875 amount to £7187, which is the largest income the society has received, save in 1872, which, however, was quite an exceptional year. The profits are largely derived from "supernumerary and occasional publications." The sale of these (which are outside the subscription) amounted to £1156 last year, against £478 the year before. This advance was due to the increased number of new members, which rose from 126 in 1874 to 150 last year, and also to the success which attended the publication of three new chromolithographs, one of which, the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, by Mariotto Albertinelli, was so popular that it yielded £380—a sum sufficient to pay for the cost of its preparation during the two preceding years. The results of the year are, on the whole, encouraging, although it is admitted that the increase of income was attended by a more than equivalent increase of expenditure, owing to the unusually large sum absorbed by the copying fund—the returns from which must necessarily be gradual. Copies in water colours were made last year of no less than ten important Italian paintings, and of a small triptych by Mabuse, in the Museum of Palermo. Several of these copies are now being reproduced in chromolithography, and the council are so well satisfied with them that they have given further commissions to the respective artists engaged. Herr Kaiser is to resume his work at Assisi, and will afterwards probably visit Siena for the purpose of copying the remaining fresco by Razzi of the "Visions of St. Catherine." Signor Fattorini has been commissioned to make a drawing of Pinturicchio's "Nativity," in Sta. Maria del Popolo, at Rome; and Herr Schultz is to copy Albert Dürer's celebrated painting of the "Adoration of the Trinity," at Vienna.

The splendid collection of china and faience in the Museum Johanneum at Dresden has just been opened to the public. It consists of more than 20,000 pieces.

A large and highly elaborate wood engraving of Albert Dürer's great painting of "The Trinity," in the Belvedere, at Vienna, has just been finished by Josef Schönbrunner, of the German Society for the Reproduction of Works of Art.

In the competition at Paris of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Premier Grand Prix de Rome (painting) has been awarded to M. Wencker; the Deuxième Grand Prix to M. Dagnan, both pupils of M. Gerome. In sculpture, first prize to M. A. D. Lanson; second prize to M. Boucher; the second second prize to M. Turcan. In architecture, first prize to M. P. Blondel; second prize to M. J. Bernard; second second to M. C. G. Roussi. In engraving, M. L. L. Boisson has the first grand prize.

## MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts have now completed three weeks of their new season, and are well maintaining their powers of attraction. For last Saturday Jullien's American Quadrille was announced, with new variations; Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night; and yesterday (Friday) was to be a Gounod night. Madame Rose Hersée is to appear on Sept. 9; and Herr Wilhelmj, the violinist, on Sept. 16.

The arrangements for the approaching Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (the thirty-second celebration) are on the grand and liberal scale which has long rendered these meetings pre-eminent over all others of the kind. A gigantic band and chorus (numbering, together, some 500 executants) are engaged; and the principal solo vocalists are Mdles. Titens and Albani, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. C. Tovey. Sir Michael Costa conducts, this being the tenth festival at which he will have so officiated. The performances open on Tuesday morning with "Elijah," the concert of the evening including the production of Mr. F. Cowen's cantata, "The Corsair," commissioned for the festival. Wednesday morning will bring forward the most important of the new works specially composed for this occasion, Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "The Resurrection," which is to be preceded by Handel's "Occasional overture," Mendelssohn's psalm, "Hear my prayer," and organ solo, and Hummel's motet, "Alma Virgo." The soprano solos in the prayer and the motet are to be sung by Mdle. Albani. Herr Gade's sacred cantata, "Zion," composed for the festival, will be the feature of Wednesday evening's concert. "The Messiah" is to be given on Thursday morning, and Herr Gade's cantata, "The Crusaders," will form part of the concert of that evening. Friday morning's programme will comprise Spohr's "Last Judgment," Wagner's sacred cantata "The Holy Supper," and Beethoven's First Mass (in C); the festival closing, on Friday evening, with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Of the performances we shall have to speak next week.—Preliminary orchestral rehearsals have been held during this week, at St. George's Hall, London; and all is now in readiness for the general full rehearsal, to take place at Birmingham, on Monday. A meeting of the committee was held on Saturday—Mr. Richard Peyton presiding. The orchestral committee reported that since the last meeting the musical preparations had been assiduously proceeded with. Choral rehearsals of all the new works had been held, under the personal direction of the professors, all of whom had expressed themselves gratified at the proficiency attained by the choir. Every arrangement had been made for rendering the performance as complete and efficient as on former occasions. The ticket-office committee presented a very satisfactory report with respect to general

arrangements. The strangers' committee reported that they had received 510 applications, being 27 in excess of the number received up to the corresponding date at the last festival; for the evening performances there had been an increase of 78, the applications numbering 239. The reports were adopted.

Mr. Carl Rosa's operatic season, at the Lyceum Theatre, is to open on Sept. 11—probably with "The Water-Carrier" (adapted from Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées"), the admirable performance of which, under the same management, at the Princess's Theatre last year, will be remembered with pleasure by many. Mr. Rosa intends producing a new opera by Mr. F. H. Cowen (specially composed for the Carl Rosa company), entitled "Pauline;" and also contemplates bringing out English versions of Adolphe Adam's "Giraldi," one of the most popular works of the French composer; Nicolo Isouard's opera, "Joconde," also for the first time in this country; Beethoven's "Fidelio," without recitatives; and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." The repertoire of the establishment includes "The Marriage of Figaro," "Rose of Castille," "Lucy of Lammermoor," "Sonnambula," "Faust," "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Porter of Havre," "Maritana," "Zampa," "Martha," "Fra Diavolo," "The Bohemian Girl," "Il Trovatore," "Der Freischütz," "Satanella," and "The Crown Diamonds." The company, as at present arranged, consists of Mdle. Ida Corani, Miss Cora Stuart, Miss Giulia Warwick, Mdle. Agnes Bertini and Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Josephine Yorke, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss L. Graham, and Mdle. Torriani; Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Percy Blandford, Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. F. C. Packard, Mr. F. H. Celli, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. A. Stevens, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Arthur Howell, and Mr. Santley. An excellent orchestra (led by Mr. Carrodus) will again be a special feature of the performances.

### THE WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH.

As mentioned last week, the performance of "Siegfried," the third (and last but one) of Wagner's opera-dramas, at Bayreuth, was postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday, in consequence of the indisposition of Herr Betz. This threw the close of the series a day later than originally intended, "Götterdämmerung" having, accordingly, been given on the Thursday. As already said, the accounts received speak in high terms of the general excellence of the performances, both in their musical and scenic features, the closing portion being described as forming a grand and worthy climax, reminiscent phrases of the preceding divisions of the work being interwoven with admirable dramatic effect. Special mention is made of the scene in "Siegfried," between him and the Waldvögelin, that in which the hero forges the sword, and the arousing of Brünnhilde from her sleep on the fiery rock—and, in "Götterdämmerung," of the death of Siegfried and the self-immolation of Brünnhilde. The magnificent playing of the orchestra, led by Herr Wilhelmj, and the excellent conducting of Herr Richter, were powerful aids to the success of the performances.

In their several degrees of importance, the vocal artists are spoken of as having been generally, some specially, efficient. The list comprises the names of Mesdames Materna, Gruen, Jaide, Mdles. Schefzky, Weckerlin, L. Lehmann, M. Lehmann, and Lammer; Herren Niemann, Betz, Unger, Vogl, Niering, Hill, Gura, Schlosser, and Von Reichenberg.

Banquets and speeches followed at the end of the week, Herr Wagner having made an eloquent address, in which he expressed a hope that the Nibelungen opera-dramas might inaugurate a new form of national art.

## THEATRES.

Addition has been made to the attractions of the Adelphi by the production of a comedieta, written by Mr. Fox Cooper, entitled "A Race for a Wife," but originally intended, we are informed, to be called "A Bunch of Greens," there being no fewer than three characters of the name of Green in the piece. The Irish drama of "Arrah-na-Pogue" still continues to supply the place of a novelty, and is succeeded by another comedieta, entitled "Orson."

The Globe is at present tenanted by Mr. J. A. Cave, who has in consequence got entangled in a controversy with Mr. Edgar Bruce, on the subject of a version of "Poor Jo," derived from the story of "Bleak House." One of the many adaptations of this popular theme was appropriated by Mr. George Lander, who produced his version at the Pavilion last April. Subsequently it has been played at the Elephant and Castle and Marylebone Theatres, as also in the provinces; and now it makes its reappearance on the stage of the Globe. Mr. Bruce, it appears, has an interest in the version of "Poor Jo" in which Miss Jennie Lee recently appeared at the same theatre, and has accused Mr. Cave, in a circular, of having taken the house for the purpose of trading on the popularity of that actress by producing Mr. Lander's version. Mr. Cave defends himself by stating that he took the theatre for a short summer season with the purpose of introducing to the London public a great American drama, and repeating other pieces which he had already tried at other houses, such as "Kathleen Mavourneen," which was actually produced as the leading drama of the intended series; but, it being found impossible to produce the American troupe until late in September, the interval had to be supplied by other means. Mr. Fairlie's scenery for "Bleak House" being ready for use, Mr. Cave accepted his permission to use it for Mr. Lander's version. The part of Poor Jo was accordingly intrusted to Miss Jessie Garratt, who has fortunately shown herself equal to the occasion. Miss Page as Lady Dedlock, and Miss Marian Lacey as Mdle. Hortense, are also most competent representatives of those characters. In other respects, too, the play is suitably cast, and will probably serve the purpose intended by its revival.

At the Standard Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama, with Mrs. Rousby in the rôle of the Princess Elizabeth, was represented on Saturday. The play has been admirably placed on the boards, and the fair representative of the heroine never acted better. Mrs. Rousby has evidently gained in strength and energy by her recent performances, and probably initiated a new and more successful career.

A theatrical incident of considerable interest has taken place in the appearance, on Friday, the 11th inst., of Miss Braddon on the stage of the theatre at Jersey, now under the management of Mr. Wybert Rousby. The parts selected for her début were that of Mrs. Sternhold, in "Still Waters Run Deep," and that of the Citizeness Pauline, in "Delicate Ground." In both parts Miss Braddon appears to have secured a triumph, proving herself to be not a mere tentative novice, but a thoroughly competent actress, with great powers of impersonation and much practised skill. Some facts of her early history explain the means by which so much excellence has been acquired.

The Scottish rifle team which is to compete in the Centennial international contest left Liverpool last Saturday, in the Bothnia, for New York.





ARRIVAL OF THE COREAN AMBASSADOR AT YOKOHAMA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN JAPAN.





AN OLD HUGUENOT. BY A. ANKER.

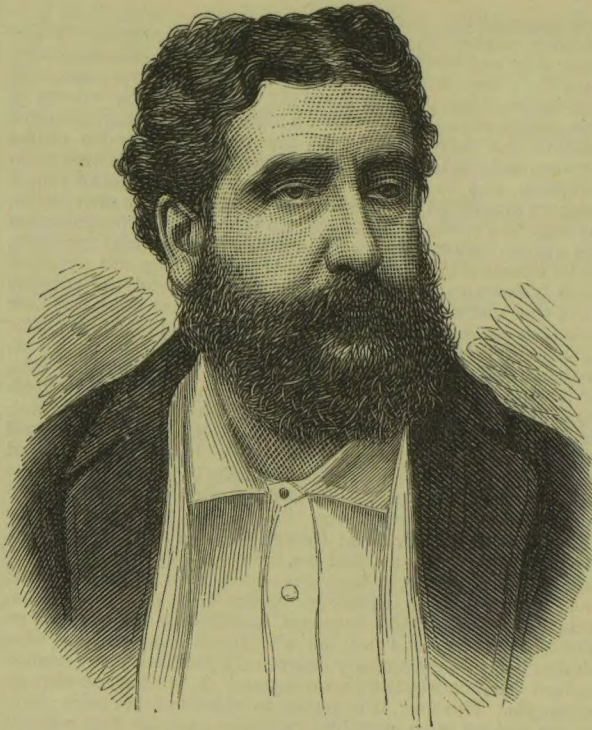
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO.



## THE COREAN EMBASSY TO JAPAN.

Our Special Artist at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, writes as follows upon the subject of his sketch, which is reproduced in our Engraving:—

"The Corean Embassy landed here on the morning of May 29. As it is more than 200 years since the last came to Yedo, this caused, you may well imagine, no little excitement among the Japanese. The streets were crowded with people, both natives and Europeans. The Coreans went first to the Townhall, for repose and refreshment. They wandered all over the building, and stood on the balconies, gazing on the crowd below with great delight, till, suddenly, the Townhall clock struck the hour. At this they were completely bewildered, not being able to make out from what the sound came. They looked up and down, but could not understand it. After remaining there an hour they came down into the street. Here they uttered a series of most extraordinary shouts, in various keys, followed by three blasts on their trumpets, two of which were four feet long. The Ambassador was then hoisted into his chair, and the procession was formed. First came two Japanese, in full evening dress, with tall hats, riding in "jinrikishas," or hand-litters; then two Coreans, in light blue and white, to clear the way; after them came the band. It was composed of the following instruments: two conch shells, two long trumpets and two short ones, two tom-toms, a pair of cymbals, a Corean violin, short flageolets and long flageolets, played with one hand. But the most perfect harmony was produced by these instruments; it was even more soothing to the ears than the bagpipes, though some Europeans did not admire it. After the band came two boys, carrying despatch-boxes. These boys were so like girls that it was only known later that they were boys. They were dressed in pink and white. The attire of the band displayed all the colours of the rainbow, and a few more besides. After the boys came two men, carrying blue square flags; then two bearing poles, and two with the insignia of office in the shape of a trident, and a thing that looked like a nutmeg-scraper. Then came a gentleman in white and blue, walking in front of the chair on which the Ambassador himself sat, borne on the shoulders of eight bearers, flanked by two more gentlemen in blue and white. The Ambassador wore enormous spectacles and a blue gauze robe; he looked most dignified and diplomatic. After him came the umbrella-bearer, holding a large umbrella over the head of his Excellency. Then came many mandarins in "jinrikishas," and more Japanese in evening dress. There were about eighty persons in all. The procession moved slowly up the main street, the band playing all the time, and so reached the railway station. Here they loitered about till it was time to get into the train. At a quarter to eleven they started for Yedo.



THE LATE MR. MORTIMER COLLINS, NOVELIST.

In that city they were received by the Japanese officials and were conducted to their quarters, forming the same order of procession as they did here. The Japanese laughed immoderately at the poor Coreans, little reflecting that it is not so very long since they presented much the same appearance as their guests. These Coreans are fine-looking fellows, of the Chinese type. They are very fond of music. They have had an audience of the Mikado, and are enjoying themselves very much. They will probably stay a month in Japan. I must go up and see them at Yedo."

## KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

At the time of the opening of the Keble Memorial College Chapel, on April 24 of this year, we gave an illustration of the interior of that building, which was erected and decorated at the cost of the late Mr. William Gibbs, of Tyntesfield. The Engraving now presented is a view of the exterior of the College buildings, so far as their whole design is yet completed. The original Memorial Fund amounted to something over £50,000, which was spent in the purchase of the freehold site and the building of rooms for a hundred undergraduates and six tutors; a gate tower containing rooms occupied as a temporary Library; servants' offices, and the temporary Chapel and Hall. In 1873 the Warden and Council opened a new fund for building thirty-nine additional sets of undergraduates' rooms and a Warden's house. The chapel, which is sumptuously decorated with mosaics and painted-glass windows, must have cost many thousand pounds, the gift of that munificent churchman whom we have named. Upon its opening day, moreover, the first stone of the new Library and Hall was laid by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Salisbury. These buildings will not be unworthy of the Chapel, and are, it is said, to be no less costly, for a sum of £50,000 has been promised by donors who wish to remain anonymous. The Hall and Library, when erected, will complete the great quadrangle and front the chapel. The architect of Keble College is Mr. W. Butterfield, who was likewise the architect of St. Augustine's College, at Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, in Margaret-street; St. Alban's, Holborn; the Chapel of Rugby School and other buildings there, and at Winchester College; the County Hospital at Winchester, and St. Augustine's Church, Queen's Gate. In the case of Keble College, the style of architecture adopted by Mr. Butterfield appears to be thirteenth-century Gothic. The College buildings are of red and grey brick, pointed by Bath stone. The red brick colour may tone down more in time, especially if relieved by ivy and other creepers, the growth of which should be liberally encouraged. The chapel exterior corresponds with that of the other buildings.

## THE LATE MR. MORTIMER COLLINS.

The death of this accomplished and popular author of light literature took place about the end of last month. It was duly recorded in our Journal, and has been a theme of comment in different quarters, not only because he was personally esteemed by a large circle of his contemporaries, but upon the ground that excessive literary labours were believed to have worn out his life somewhat prematurely in the fiftieth year of his age. What gave a sad touch of the most serious "irony of fate" to this observation was the fact that he published, not very long ago, a wise and pleasant little treatise upon the best



EXTERIOR OF THE KEBLE COLLEGE MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT OXFORD.



means of attaining longevity, dedicated to the late nonagenarian Lord St. Leonards, who might almost have been his grandfather. The advice which Mortimer Collins had to give was pretty much the same that would occur to most of us who have arrived at middle age, with habits of temperance and diligence, and with a healthy relish for harmless recreation. Live in the country, where you can breathe fresh air and sleep through seven hours of the night without disturbing noises around your house; eat wholesome food, with plenty of fruit and vegetables in season, and drink sound claret or Burgundy, or Rhenish; keep a good conscience and a pure heart, cultivate the domestic and social affections, and exercise both mind and body in some regular daily employment. Above all, don't fret over the past and don't fear the future; *permitte divi cetera*—that is to say, in the Horatian if not in the Christian spirit. This seems not a bad recipe for the cure of that too common disease of growing old which so frequently proves mortal; but it is scarcely within the reach of men whose sense of duty obliges them to work hard for others under conditions less favourable to length of life. "Whom the gods love die young" is certainly a rather questionable maxim; but we have known many a short life to have been so nobly spent as to deserve the loving reverence of gods and men. Longevity, though a desirable extension of happiness, as well as of earthly usefulness, is not an essential element of successful living. But this grave theme of discussion has been treated sufficiently, and much has also been said of the talents by which Mortimer Collins had won a fair degree of reputation as novelist, essayist, and poet, in the lighter vein of sentiment and in sportive exercises of fancy. His faculty of verse-writing was peculiar, and was freely indulged in short pieces interspersed in some of his prose works. His tales, though sometimes rather extravagant in conception, are very agreeable and entertaining, with a tendency to display the more attractive side of human life, but not to probe beneath the surface. The titles of those best known are "The Vivian Romance," "The Marquis and the Merchant," "Princess Clarice," "Squire Silchester's Whim," "Frances," and "Transmigration." Of his poems, "The Inn of Strange Greetings" is a comparatively recent example. "The Secret of Long Life" was published without the author's name.

Our Portrait of Mortimer Collins is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, of Regent-street.

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun on Sept. 17-18, being the fourth and last eclipse of this year. It will not be visible from Europe. It will begin on the Earth generally at 7h. 12m. p.m. on the 17th, mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 160 deg. 12 min. east, and latitude 10 deg. nearly north. The central eclipse will begin at 8h. 16m. p.m. and ends at 11h. 22m. p.m., in longitude 85 deg. west and latitude 59 deg. 36 min. south. The eclipse will end on the Earth generally at 0h. 26m. a.m., on Sept. 18, in longitude 100 deg. west, and latitude 48 deg. 20 min. south. It will be visible from Australia and the South Pacific Ocean.

There will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 3rd, beginning at 8h. 15m. p.m. It will be visible, as the Moon on that day rises at 6h. 41m. p.m.; the middle of the eclipse will be at 9h. 22m. p.m., when somewhat more than one third of the diameter will be obscured. The eclipse will end at 10h. 29m. p.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 39½ deg. east, and latitude 7 deg. 55 min. south.

The Moon is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 2nd and morning hours of the 3rd; near Venus on the morning of the 13th, near Mars on the evening of the 16th, near Mercury on the 19th, near Jupiter on the evening of the 22nd, and Saturn a second time this month on the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	3rd at 13 minutes after 9h. in the afternoon.
Last Quarter "	11th at 21 " 4h. " morning.
New Moon "	17th at 54 " 9h. " afternoon.
First Quarter "	25th at 4 " 0h. " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 14th, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 26th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 7h. 16m. p.m., or 34m. after the Sun. This interval decreases to 30m. by the 12th, on which day the planet sets at 6h. 51m. p.m., to 22m. by the 22nd, the planet setting at 6h. 20m. p.m., and to 16m. by the 27th; the planet sets on this day at 6h. 3m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 20m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 5m. p.m. He is in aphelion on the 8th, at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 20 min.) on the 17th, and near the Moon on the 19th.

Venus is a morning star, and rises on the 7th at 1h. 27m. a.m., on the 17th at 1h. 29m. a.m., and on the 27th at 1h. 39m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 13th, and at the greatest western elongation (46 deg. 6 min.) on the 23rd. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 3m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 56m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 57m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 4h. 32m. a.m., or 41m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 4h. 30m. a.m., or 1h. 9m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 4h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 30m. before sunrise. He is in aphelion on the 12th, and near the Moon during the evening hours of the 16th. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 52m. a.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, and sets on the 7th at 8h. 51m. p.m., or 2h. 19m. after sunset; on the 17th at 8h. 15m. p.m., or 2h. 6m. after sunset; and on the 27th at 7h. 40m. p.m., or 1h. 53m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 46m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 10m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 4h. 18m. a.m., on the 18th at 3h. 33m. a.m., and on the 28th at 2h. 53m. a.m., and is visible throughout the night till these times. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 42m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 40m. p.m.

An ancient tumulus has been opened at Collessie, Fifeshire, under direction of the curator of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A heap of calcined bones and a bronze dagger have been discovered.

Mr. Plimsoll has been presented with a silver cup by the workmen employed at a silver-plate manufactory at Sheffield. The cup is valued at £130. It was made by the workmen themselves, and was presented to Mr. Plimsoll in appreciation of his labours on behalf of the merchant seamen. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Plimsoll said that, although he did not consider the new Merchant Shipping Act as good as his own measure, he intended to get all he could out of it, and that he had forwarded to Sir Charles Adderley a list of 2400 vessels which had once been classed but were now unclassified, with the suggestion that that right hon. gentleman should have them surveyed and reported upon.

#### NEW BOOKS.

An appreciative spirit and commonsense, rather than profundity, originality, and ingenuity, are characteristic of *The Fine Arts and their Uses*, by William Bellars (Smith, Elder, and Co.); and the author expresses himself not so much in the eloquent and picturesque style in which some writers of the critical school indulge as in a plain, simple, straightforward fashion far more suitable to his purpose. For his object appears to have been to sink, if it were possible, his own individuality, and to avoid, if it were possible, impressing people with an idea of his own cleverness, in case, by such abnegation, he might be enabled to concentrate the readers' attention upon his subject rather than upon himself, and render his exposition, as he intended it to be, a means of instructing and assisting such persons as are better able to comprehend the popular than the scientific method of treatment. That he should now and then involuntarily betray the possession of higher faculties than those to which he apparently pretends was, no doubt, inevitable, and will be cheerfully condoned; but, in point of fact, he modestly claims to be little more than the reproducer of ideas which he has derived from the works of other writers, including Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Eastlake, Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Ruskin among the rest, and which he has pondered over and, having discussed them carefully with himself, has expounded, or reduced, or modified in such wise as seemed to him best. He takes a very high view of art, and nobody should blame him for that; though the old Adam which still lives in most of us may find it a little difficult sometimes not to rebel at the modern doctrines which teach us that we must not enjoy anything unless we understand its fundamental principles, and at the incessant examination we have to go through at the hands of the ubiquitous schoolmaster, who shakes his head mournfully over our Philistinism if we cannot inform him on what æsthetic ground it is that we like an apple-pie. However, it is useless to withstand one's age; and, in our age, no man may like or dislike even Dr. Fell without being expected to know the reason why; and yet the old legend about Amphion, who was fabled to have moved the very stocks and stones to dance to his music, would seem to teach a different lesson; it would seem to imply that whatever is most excellent in art will produce its legitimate effect upon even the ignorant, who can neither appreciate artistic principles nor analyse their own feelings. It is rather hard to be blamed for not liking what you do not like and for liking what you like, and all because somebody has laid down some law about artistic principles. However, the promotion of cultivation is by all means to be recommended; and cultivation is likely to be promoted by a perusal of our author's book. He divides it into four parts, in which he discourses respectively of principles, of the fugitive arts, of the permanent arts, of the subsidiary arts. It should be explained, perhaps, that by the fugitive arts he understands dancing, pantomime, acting, elocution, executive music; by the permanent, music, architecture, sculpture, painting, verbal poetry; and by the subsidiary, decoration and the like.

The propriety of avoiding generalisation was suggested, if not admitted, as long ago as when David acknowledged himself to have been hasty in asserting that all men are liars; although experience might lead many persons to maintain that, if ever a general assertion were justified, his was. It is particularly advisable, therefore, to be on one's guard in reading such works as *German Home Life* (Longmans), a volume in which a lady, who chooses to be anonymous, has collected a series of papers contributed by her to *Fraser's Magazine*. There is no reason whatever to believe that she was not resident in Germany long enough and under sufficiently advantageous circumstances to have had extraordinary opportunities of observation, or that she has drawn upon her imagination for a single fact, and has not confined herself to a description of what came within the range of her own personal knowledge or was communicated to her on unimpeachable authority; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that any one person, with however extensive an acquaintance, has but a limited field of view, and that it is only by a collation of the evidence provided by a vast number of independent witnesses that any trustworthy case can be made out for or against a whole nation. How often it is found that our native novelists and essayists describe English habits, manners, and customs which, though they no doubt prevail in the society most familiar to the writers, cannot be recognised by, perhaps, the majority of readers, are unquestionably exceptional, and would, most assuredly, be repudiated as characteristic of the country at large! And who cannot recall some instance of a foreigner who, with all the desire in the world to be truthful, and, without going beyond the boundary of what fell beneath his own notice during a prolonged residence among us, has misrepresented us so ludicrously as to make us roar with laughter? Now, it is not improbable that the anonymous lady is the writer also of a paper which described not long since the process of education to which girls are subjected in Germany, and which would have led the reader to suppose that, at meal-times, it is the invariable custom of the governess who presides to ask, "Seyd Ihr satt, Kinder?" and for the pupils to reply, "Gesegnete Mahlzeit," whereas you may consult somebody conversant with German life and manners and find the most unfeigned astonishment expressed at the writer's statement. What is the conclusion, then? Not at all that the writer is wrong, but that the description applies to only one class of establishments. All this has been put forward in order that readers may be duly warned against accepting the particular for the universal, else they may jump to the unwarrantable conclusion that, because a German ambassadress was once heard to use a coarse expression in company, all German ambassadresses and all German ladies of high rank habitually employ coarse expressions. Nor, indeed, was the expression (p. 105), though the idea conveyed was nasty, so coarse, if the German word have been correctly understood to mean nothing more than "to be sick over," as a reader might suppose from the writer's declining to translate it; and this may account for the fact, so astounding to the writer, that "no one appeared surprised or shocked." That a motherly ambassadress should caution her child against over-feeding a dog for fear of a repetition of disagreeable consequences already undergone, and should couch her warning in plain terms, for all that she was in the presence of princes and counsellors of the earth, may be a breach of the elegances; but the language is not what is commonly described as too coarse for translation. It cannot be that so Germanised a writer mistook the expression. But can there be a misprint? Howbeit, the writer has received the most satisfactory endorsement she could desire of her statements. A German wrote to the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, saying, "There is no exaggeration, no unfairness whatever in her statements. All is true, mournfully true." This is decisive, so far as it goes; but it is the opinion of one German only, and the rest of his letter would lead to a belief that he means his remark to apply principally, if not entirely, to what is said about the disproportion between the mental culture and the material wellbeing of Germans. There is no wish here to underrate the value of "German Home

Life" or to run it down in any way: it is both valuable and extremely interesting; but, for reasons already advanced, its representations, however accurate in the main, and however well attested, will be taken by the wise man with a grain or two of salt. The writer discourses, severally, of servants, furniture, food, manners and customs, language, dress, amusements, women, men, marriage and children, religion, and the Church; and, although the military successes of Germany have led us into a temporary worship and imitation of her, in some points, just as formerly we were wont to take our time, as the musicians say, from France, yet a perusal of the volume is calculated to make an Englishman thank God that he is not as other men are, or even as "der wackre Deutsche."

An elaborately-distilled extract of history and criticism is contained in *The Ancient Régime*, by H. A. Taine, D.C.L., translated by John Durand (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), and it is full of intellectual nourishment. The author is a Frenchman well known in this country—so well as to have received a degree from the University of Oxford; the translator is apparently an American, who explains, in a note, that "the translation was made specially for the public of the United States," and that it is "printed from American stereotype plates," so that certain words and expressions which might offend against English taste or practice could not conveniently be altered. The apology, if necessary, must be allowed to be sufficient. As for M. Taine, the idea of his work seems to have occurred to him a great many years ago—in 1849, in fact—when, being twenty-one years of age, he "was required to be Royalist or Republican, Democrat or Conservative, Socialist or Bonapartist," yet found himself with no predilection. He determined to have no political opinion until he had studied France. One thing he was not slow to perceive—that France, "at the end of the last century, like a moulting insect, underwent a metamorphosis." He would confront his subject as he would "the metamorphosis of an insect," and try to comprehend how "the ancient régime produced the Revolution, and the Revolution the new régime." He, to that end, examined a mass of documents, published and unpublished, whereof the unpublished alone, he declared, were so numerous, so unknown, and so instructive, that the history of the Revolution, though told, one would have said, to tediousness, seemed, in some respects, to have never been told at all. The result of his labours he has given to the world, and it is hardly too much to say that in no other single volume could anybody obtain so much of condensed French history and of able criticism so plainly, powerfully, and impressively set forth. How the structure of French society became what it was in 1789, and what it then was; how habits and characters exhibited themselves under the ancient régime; how the revolutionary spirit and doctrine sprang up and were propagated, is rapidly but vividly pointed out, with such auxiliary comments and sketches as the author's brilliant style renders him capable of handling after a most effective fashion.

Her Majesty's Consuls confer a great benefit upon the British public, and perform a very useful and commendable work, as often as they avail themselves of their leisure, opportunities, experience, and intimate knowledge in order to write such books as *The Balearic Islands*, by Charles Todd Bidwell, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), especially when the book is furnished, as it is in the present case, with map, illustrations, and all kinds of auxiliary appendices. "To the mind of many persons," as the author truly observes, "the mention of the Balearic Islands suggests Port Mahon, and, naturally, more is known in England about the smaller than the larger island from our repeated possession of Minorca in the eighteenth century," but our author has most to say about Majorca, which, to his mind, "is by far the most interesting and pleasant island of the group, as its natural resources are considerably greater." As to the pleasantness of Majorca, it is related that a learned traveller, some three centuries ago, being commanded by a Spanish King to name those cities under Spanish rule which were of such a sort as to "enable a man to pass his life most agreeably," immediately designated Majorca, Seville, and Valencia, giving the place of honour in his enumeration to the Balearic gem. For invalids, however, our author naturally hesitates to recommend that highly-favoured island, inasmuch as winter is the season when our valetudinarians principally yearn for milder climes, and yet in the Balearic group "the changes of temperature which take place in the winter months are very sudden." Indeed, it frequently happens that the expectation of a perpetual spring is falsified in a very disagreeable fashion: "a storm sets in, often accompanied by snow and hail, which lasts for a week or ten days, and sets the whole population cold-catching; and then many of the brightest days of winter and spring are those which make ladies go out with parasols and muffs at the same time." Nothing much worse could be said even of Nice, where the English are believed to have a burial-place set aside on purpose for them, and where, even if they have it not, they certainly require such accommodation. Though the Balearic group is now considered to include other isles and islets besides Majorca and Minorca, the noble pair are the best known to people in general, though the knowledge may not extend very far beyond a dim recollection, retained from the lessons of boyhood, as to the skill displayed by the Balearic inhabitants with the sling, a skill acquired, according to tradition, from the necessity under which the Balearic children lay of fetching down their dinners with the national missile from the tops of high trees, or of meeting with even harder, if not more ignominious, fare, than that which fell to the family of the famous old woman who lived in a shoe. It is to the adventurous tourist that the Balearic Islands are to be mostly commended as a new world to conquer; they "are yet," as our author declares, quoting the language used by Mr. Latouche about Portugal, "a virgin soil as far as the British tourist is concerned; no preparation has yet been made for him, hardly anyone speaks his language, no innkeeper expects to see him, no guide is ready to show him the lions." The more reason, therefore, for the tourist to prime himself with the contents of our author's book, wherein one may find a complete revelation touching the extent of the islands, the government and the people, trade and commerce, social life, including courtship and marriage, political opinions, ports and harbours, together with a table of population, meteorological observations, Majorcan weights and measures, and other matters of interest and importance. The author must surely be mistaken in believing that "the books of travel in which the most recent accounts of the Balearic group are given are Spanish and French, the latest of which was written thirty-seven years ago;" for memory intimates, though not at all positively or with a distinct indication of the title, that at least one English book of the kind has appeared within the last few years. That our author's account, however, is the fullest, the most authoritative, and the most satisfactory, may, with grateful acknowledgments, be readily granted.

Now that pilgrimages, whether "personally conducted" by enterprising advertisers or merely pursued with the aid of the tickets issued by those advertisers, are once more in vogue, occasion may be taken, though somewhat late in the day, for drawing attention to the second edition, revised and corrected,



of *Pilgrimages to Saint Mary of Walsingham and Saint Thomas of Canterbury*, by Desiderius Erasmus; translated by the late John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (John Murray). It must not be thought that there is any intention of throwing a slur upon the memory and fame of Erasmus, if it be bluntly stated that, interesting and applicable as are his own portions of the volume, inclusive of the "colloquy on rash vows" and the remarks upon the characters of Archbishop Wareham and Dean Colet, it will be wonderful if the majority of readers do not give the palm, so far as usefulness and instructiveness and attractiveness are concerned, to those parts of the volume for which the late lamented Mr. Nichols was himself responsible. They occupy the greater number of pages, and, with the accompanying illustrations, wherein quaintness adds a charm to what is both explanatory and ornamental, form quite a little storehouse of historical, literary, and antiquarian information. Erasmus would fain have checked "the superstitious and extravagant fancy of certain people who imagine it the height of piety to have seen Jerusalem: whether, over such wide distances of sea and land, run old Bishops, leaving their flock, which ought to be tended; thither go men of rank, deserting their families and their estates; thither go husbands, whose children and wives require some guardian of their education and their modesty, . . . and all along the name of religion is given to superstition, love of change, folly and rashness." It is but fair towards modern pilgrims, however, to remember that there were in his day no such means of locomotion as there are now, and no Cook or Gaze with cheap tickets available for tourists or pilgrims at Jerusalem or Jericho, or even at the intermediate spot where the poor traveller fell among thieves. Nevertheless, there is no disputing the truth of what was said by St. Jerome: it is no great thing to have been at Jerusalem; but to have lived well (though not in the modern sense) is the great thing.

Many a man is called a lucky dog; but to none, within a small compass, is the phrase more applicable than to him who can make so pleasant a trip, or such pleasant trips, and record his experiences so pleasantly as Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson made and has recorded in his *Summer Holidays in Brittany* (Sampson Low and Co.), with its helpful map and its baker's dozen of graphic and characteristic illustrations. That the contents of the volume are based upon certain letters which appeared, during the summer of 1875, in the *Liverpool Weekly Advertiser* is likely to enhance, rather than to detract from, the interest of the book; for, though the newspaper, no doubt, has a large circulation, it is not universally read; and, on the other hand, the prestige conferred by so popular a newspaper's favour is calculated to impress upon the book the stamp of unquestionable worth. Moreover, to remove any possible objection, the letters have been revised, some have been omitted, some curtailed; and, as a make-weight, something additional has been thrown in from the author's note-book. Let nobody deem but that, for all that has been written about Brittany, "there are still highways and byways in that historic land about which little or nothing is known to the outside world." Of them, or a part of them, Mr. Hutchinson, who, of course, belongs to the inside, aspires to give some account. It should be mentioned, for fear of creating any misapprehension, that the pleasantness which has been attributed to our author's little book does not arise from any literary graces, but from the simple, communicative manner in which he gossips about what he saw. He is neither a fine writer nor a master of description; but he tells his little story of travel in the quiet, confidential style of one who is addressing to his friends a few homely remarks concerning his travels. It may be that trivial details occupied too much of his attention, and it may be that he touches occasionally upon subjects which are better hinted at than introduced in the plain language he employs when he alludes to the unsatisfactory condition of certain necessary but disagreeable institutions; yet even this plain speaking may have its advocates. It is rather to be regretted that the author should sometimes affect a facetiousness which seems to sit unnaturally upon him: his innate gifts would appear to be of a different kind. He is far more at home when he relates with evidently sympathetic admiration and in appropriately unpretentious terms some anecdotes concerning a few poor folk who have won the Montyon prizes for domestic virtues. The little book can hardly be recommended either as a model of epistolary and descriptive composition or as an exhaustive account of what Brittany has to offer for the contemplation and delight of the tourist; but ingenious readers, of no great expectations, may derive pleasure from a perusal of it, and obtain useful information from the record it contains. Moreover, it is short, so that it will make but a slight inroad upon a reader's spare time.

The illustrations alone would be sufficient to secure the words of praise for *A Nile Journal*, by T. G. Appleton, illustrated by Eugene Benson (Macmillan and Co.), even if there were less to be said than there is in favour of the letterpress which the thirteen engravings both aid and adorn. Certainly the Nile is becoming, if it have not already become, a trite subject; but the more credit is due to anybody who can invest it with some degree of freshness. And that feat is accomplished more than indifferently well by the author of this journal. He is an American, who appears to have kept a diary, for the amusement and instruction of three nieces chiefly, and to have suffered himself afterwards to be persuaded into allowing all who would to share his nieces' entertainment. The account is such as might have been expected under the circumstances; it abounds with such details as would be interesting to the persons for whom the recital of them was originally intended; the style of writing is easy and familiar, but by no means vulgar; and there are, fortunately, not many attempts made to soar in thought or expression beyond the range of ordinary folk. The most thrilling incident to be met with in the pages is the defence of an escaped slave-boy, called Aboo Simbel, from the name of the place where he was picked up. A portrait of this worthy Christian (for such he became in almost the twinkling of an eye) can scarcely be said to embellish, but can most truly be said to distinguish, one of the pages. If the likeness be good, the Nubian youth must have been remarkable, even among his compatriots, for a droll hideousness and a comic gravity. The boat in which our author and his party made their voyage was called the Rachel, and it had for consort the Clara, on board whereof was an English party, with whom the Americans had made acquaintance. Hence the author finds occasion to dilate upon American and English peculiarities after a fashion which, whether as regards the American or the English nation, will hardly commend itself for its correctness of estimate to many Englishmen. Nor will many Englishmen understand what he means by expressing the pain it gave him "to read of the English Premier kissing the dust in apology before a wave of the gauntleted hand of Bismarck." He must have been reading some newspaper article in which the spirit of political opposition had led to the use of such hyperbole as is customary in similar cases, and such as would never mislead any Englishman into believing that any English Premier, whatever might be his political opinions, ever "kissed the dust" before the German Chancellor.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

B W FISHER.—Accept our best thanks for your courteous attention.

G H MAINWARING.—We will find room for the skirmish anon.

E THOROLD.—We are greatly obliged by the games.

S D BENTHES (Seville).—The giver of the odds cannot castle, unless he has expressly stipulated for the privilege before commencing the game.

J BYNG.—Many thanks for the problem. We will let you have the others so soon as they are returned to us by the examiner.

G J WILLIAMS.—If Black play 1. P to K 7th (dis. ch), White rejoins with 2. Kt to K 3rd, mating. We do not see how we can put it plainer.

A J S.—We have received no further news of the Centenary Tourney.

A BERTRAM.—Mr. Harwitz is still alive, but, we believe, has abandoned the practice of chess for years.

A MALDEN.—The amount is very trifling—a few pounds, at the most.

F S B.—You can obtain blank diagrams, and also forms for recording games, from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

PROFESSOR.—Mr. Boden's "Popular Introduction" and Messrs. King and Horwitz's "Chess Studies" have long been out of print, but secondhand copies are occasionally obtainable.

W O C.—The variation has never been fully analysed. It is casually noticed in the "German Handbuch," and also in Wormald's "Chess Openings" and Gossip's "Manual of Chess."

A J.—We know nothing of "Double Chess."

P S SHENELLE.—Does not 1. Kt to Q 2nd furnish a satisfactory defence to your proposed solution of Problem No. 1696? It is a very "near thing," we admit.

PROBLEM No. 1694.—Additional correct solutions received from W V G D, R S, J H Wilkinson, C B, L L, A G Jackson, J K, Wrentham Reading-Room, A J S, S V R, Emile F.

PROBLEM No. 1695.—Correct solutions received from Wrentham Reading-Room, J K, A K S, C B, W Lesson, Emile F, W F Payne, Martyn, A Linton, & W S, T D, A J S, Monkridge, W S, East Marden, J M Turtin, J Sowden, C P S, R H Brook, K S, Boulogne Bobbie, Dr. Valeri, Newmark-t, J B, P S Shenelle, A J K W, C Walker, E W Martin, F B S, J A K, Carlock, J Little, Hereward, W B, C W B, H Turner, W V G D, S P Palmer, G H V, E H H Y, W Groux, Cant, A R K, H Weldon, Latta, A Wood, Woolwich Chess Club, Reginald B. Barrow Hedges, P L, D Scullys, Miss Jane D, Trial, E P Hunt. Those by L Hassell and B B are wrong.

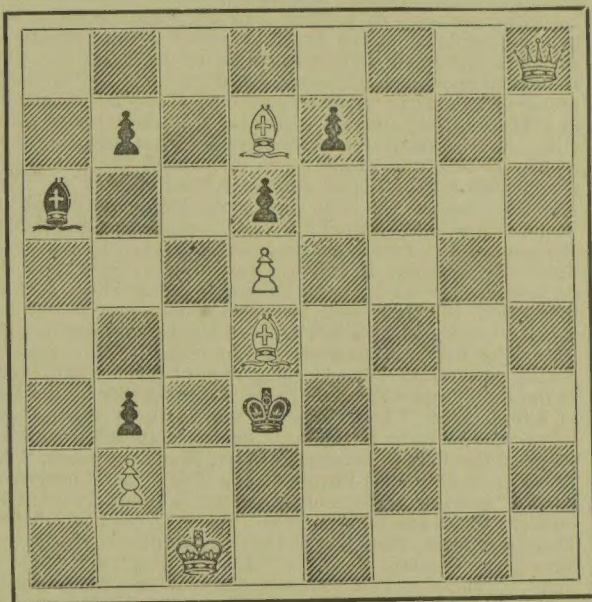
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1695.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt takes KP Anything 2. K or either Kt mates.

## PROBLEM No. 1697.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The concluding game in the first-class tourney of the Counties Chess Association, between Mr. Burn and the Rev. J. Owen, has resulted in favour of the first-named gentleman, who consequently takes the principal prize with a score of eleven games, and, having now won the Challenge Cup three times, retains it as his own. The second, third, and fourth prizes have been divided by arrangement between the Rev. J. Owen, Professor Wayte, and Mr. Minchin. We understand that neither the Rev. C. E. Ranken nor Mr. Thorold played the whole of their games.

The following quaint little *partie* was contested between Professor Wayte and Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee.—(Greco's Counter Gambit in the King's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. F.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K B 4th  
3. Kt takes P Kt to Q B 3rd  
This is one of Mr. Fraser's many happy inspirations, and was, doubtless, adopted in the present instance out of a wholesome dread of Mr. Wayte's knowledge of the "books." The theoretical soundness of the defence is open to question; but, unless the attack into the hands of the second player.  
4. Q to R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd  
5. Kt takes K P Kt to K B 3rd  
6. Q to K R 4th  
An error, we believe; but a very natural one. The correct move at this point is 6. Q to K R 3rd.  
7. Kt takes B R to K Kt sq  
8. Q to R 6th R to K Kt 5th  
9. K to Q sq R takes K P (ch)  
The only reply. If 9. B to K 2nd, the game would have been continued—  
10. B to K 2nd Kt to Q 5th  
11. Kt to Q B 3rd R takes K (ch)  
12. Kt takes B Q to K ind. &c.  
9. Kt to R 5th (ch) Kt to K Kt 5th  
10. Q to R 5th (ch) K takes Kt  
WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. F.)  
11. Q takes P (ch) Kt to Kt 2nd  
12. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th  
13. B to Q Kt 2nd (ch) P to Q 5th  
14. Q to K B 3rd Q to K R 5th  
Mr. Fraser is of opinion that he ought to have played 14. Q Kt to K 4th at this point. In that case the following is probable:—  
15. Q to K Kt 3rd P to K R 4th  
16. P to K R 4th Q to K B 3rd  
17. B to Q 3rd (best)  
18. P to Q 3rd, Black answers with  
19. K to B 3rd.  
17. Q takes K P Q takes K B P  
18. Q takes Q Kt takes Q (ch)  
19. K to B sq Q takes B (ch), &c.  
15. P to K Kt 3rd Q Kt to K 4th  
16. Q to K Kt 2nd Kt takes K B P (ch)  
Better, we should have thought, to have played 16. Q to K R 4th, to which White must, seemingly, reply with 17. P to K B 3rd.  
17. Q takes Kt Q to K R 4th (ch)  
18. B to K 2nd  
A hideous lapse! and wins.  
18. R takes B, and wins.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN CENTENARY TOURNAMENT.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Aug. 4:—"This morning the *Chess Record*, the organ of the Philadelphia Chess Club, indicates a prospect of the tourney being delayed until Sept. 15 or Oct. 1, to accommodate certain European players. There has also been some foolish talk about debarring Mason on account of his failure to support the tourney—his conduct in *re his match* with Judd, &c.; but I fancy it is but an ebullition of spleen, arising out of the jealousy between New York and Philadelphia. At any rate, it is universally condemned; and Judd, who certainly has most reason to complain, will not enter if Mason is excluded. I do believe that chessplayers of note are the most irritable, jealous-pated creatures in existence. To secure success in the great tourney no chessplayer of any pretensions to a reputation should be allowed to have anything to do with the management; and the chief control should be given to those who know almost nothing of chess." We cordially endorse the latter portion of our correspondent's remarks.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.—We learn from the *Melbourne Leader* that the sixth telegraphic match between Victoria and New South Wales has resulted in favour of Victoria by five games to one, with one draw. The names of the players were—Victoria: Messrs. Goldsmith, Fleming, Connell, Burns, Sedgfield, Stephen, and Stanley. New South Wales: Messrs. Cranel, Heydon, Spencer, Fisher, Ryan, Smith, and Fream. Mr. Heydon scored the only victory on the part of the New South Wales representatives, and Mr. Cranel drew with Mr. Goldsmith. The colonists of Victoria have now won five out of the six matches that have been played since 1870, the contest of 1872 resulting in a draw.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND CHALLENGE CUP.—A match for the possession of this trophy has been played between Mr. J. Crum and Mr. W. F. Murray, the result being in favour of Mr. Crum, who scored four games to two.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MAX JUDD AND MASON.—The American *Chess Record* announces that the match between these two players, which was anticipated with so much interest in American chess circles, has fallen through, owing to the default of Mr. Mason.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS.—We are glad to see that Mr. W. Cook's capital little work, "A Synopsis of the Chess Openings," has attained the dignity of a second edition, which contains considerable additions and improvements. It is unquestionably the best work in the language for beginners. The publisher is Mr. W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The explosion on board the *Thunderer* is in its results one of the most disastrous accidents of the kind that has ever occurred in this country. Over forty persons have lost their lives. Yet, mechanically considered, it is not so serious an explosion as many which have before occurred, as the exploded boiler itself is but little injured and the eight adjoining boilers are not injured at all. The cause of the explosion is still under investigation, Mr. Lavington Fletcher having been called in by the Coroner to assist him in the technical part of the inquiry, while Mr. Bramwell has been appointed by the Admiralty to examine into the matter, and Messrs. T. C. Hide, W. Parker, and J. Bourne, civil engineers, have been appointed to watch the inquiry on behalf of the makers of the machinery. In a matter still under judicial inquiry it would not be proper to comment upon it except under great reserve. But such of the main facts as have been already published in the papers, whether local or metropolitan, may be briefly recapitulated. It has been found, then, that the boiler exploded, not from being worn out, or from being made of bad metal, or from being deficient in strength to bear the intended pressure, but from the stop-valves which shut it off from the other boilers having been accidentally left shut, while, from some cause or other not yet discovered, the two safety-valves were at the same moment accidentally inoperative. If the stop-valves had not been shut the boiler which exploded would have relieved its surplus pressure by the steam flowing into the other boilers. But it is indispensable to the safety of every boiler that its safety-valves should be in order, so that an excessive pressure within the boiler will be impossible. The explosion was caused by that portion of the front plate which intervenes between the top of the smoke-box doors and the crown of the boiler having been forced off by the accumulated pressure of the steam; and the cause of the great mortality is simply due to the large number of persons congregated in the stokehole who were exposed to the issuing steam, while the openings and ladders connecting the stokehole with the external atmosphere are contracted, owing to the military exigencies of the structure. There are two chimneys, and the waste-steam pipes, instead of being led up outside the chimneys in the usual way, are placed within them, which makes it difficult to see whether steam is blowing off at the safety-valves or not. Vessels like the *Thunderer*, which are of a perfectly new type, involve special difficulties in the construction, which are only now being ascertained; but we consider it to be quite indispensable that such devices should hereafter be adopted as will render the recurrence of similar accidents impossible, in which case this painful lesson will not have been thrown away.

Mr. Haywood, engineer of the city of London, reports that the competition between granite, asphalt, and wood as materials for paving has been finally decided in favour of wood. It is calculated that, with the same expenditure of effort, a horse can go 132 miles on granite, 191 miles on asphalt, and 415 miles on wood.

Clamont's thermo-electric generator, shown at the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington, is attracting a good deal of attention. Couples formed of bars of an alloy of zinc and antimony and of bars of iron are joined up as the radii of a circle in the centre of which is placed a gas-burner, and a series of these couples, usually consisting of ten, are insulated from each other by means of asbestos rings, forming a cylinder the interior of which is also lined by asbestos. It is stated that with these batteries copper can be deposited as electro-plating for about elevenpence per pound. For telegraphic purposes also these thermo-electric batteries promise well.

A new manganese battery which has been contrived by M. Leclanché is described in the *Annales Industrielles*. The original oxide of manganese battery, by the same inventor, consists of a porous jar filled with pyrolusite, in which is contained the carbon forming the positive pole. This jar is immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac in contact with zinc. The porous jar has now been superseded by a porous block obtained by conglomerating oxide of manganese with carbon in equal parts, with the addition of 5 per cent of rosin. These substances are pressed into a mould, in the centre of which is inserted a small cylinder of bisulphate of soda.

The scheme of making a locomotive and waggons travel on an endless railway, which is continually laid down like a chain before the engine and lifted behind, has been frequently tried, but never with any permanent success; the last project of the kind being that of Boytell, which obtained considerable notoriety. Within the last month a renewed trial of the system has been made in Paris by M. Clément Ader. Three small carriages were made up into a train, which travelled on a line of articulated rails. The French Government, it is said, propose to give the system a trial upon the sandy soil of the Landes. In 1862 Mr. Bourne, who was then in India, conducted one of Boytell's endless railway engines over the unmetalled road between Moulton and Lahore. But the large wooden shoes on which the iron rails reposed gave way from their inability to withstand an Indian climate. This detail, however, could be amended by making the shoes of iron.

Attention has lately been called to the fact that plumbago, after having been employed in the fever or smallpox ward of a hospital, may be sent immediately afterwards to work in a private house, and so may disseminate infection.

A communication recently made by Dr. Bastian to the Paris Academy of Sciences upon the influence of physico-chemical forces on fermentation, has been replied to by M. Pasteur, who maintains that it was not sufficient for Dr. Bastian to have brought his fluids to the boiling point, inasmuch as some germs are not destroyed at a less temperature than 110 C. and that the advocates of spontaneous generation must be ranked with believers in perpetual motion, and are only listened to at all because biology is not yet an exact science. It will occur to impartial observers that, if M. Pasteur felt able to maintain his hypothesis, it was unnecessary to deal in animadversion. The globe at one time was confessedly in a condition in which life could not have existed upon it. But, as life now exists, whence can the life have come? It certainly appears to us necessary that Dr. Bastian should heat his fluids to the temperature M. Pasteur deems necessary to destroy vitality. If bacteria then appear—what then? There should be no animus or partisanship in such inquiries. The problem simply is, which view is correct?

A bone bed composed of the remains of fishes has been found in the lower coal measures of Yorkshire. The bed varies from five-eighths to a quarter of an inch in thickness, and is over-laid by a bed of clay.

Mr. Worthington Smith has contributed to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* an able article on the potato disease, showing that it is produced by a fungus which may be propagated.

The Town Council of Leeds resolved on Monday to apply to Parliament for powers to extend the gasworks at a cost of £250,000, to enlarge the waterworks at an outlay of £70,000, to purchase the Coloured Cloth Hall and other buildings for public improvements, to acquire Hunslet and Holbeck Moors for recreation-grounds, and to widen a number of streets.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF LONSDALE.



The Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount and Baron Lowther in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, M.A., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, late Captain 1st Life Guards, died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Whitehaven Castle. He was born March 27, 1818, the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., by Lady Lucy Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, and succeeded to the Peerage honours at the decease of his uncle, William, second Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., March 4, 1872. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, previously to his accession, sat in the House of Commons as member for West Cumberland from 1847 to 1872. His Lordship married, July 31, 1852, Emily Susan, eldest daughter of St. George Francis Caulfeild, Esq., of Donamon Castle, in the county of Roscommon, and leaves issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, St. George Henry, now fourth Earl of Lonsdale, was born Oct. 4, 1855. The Earls of Lonsdale, of a family of great antiquity in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, have been for centuries the most influential and extensive landed proprietors in those counties.

## SIR M. R. ONSLOW, BART.

Sir Mathew Richard Onslow, Bart., of Hengar House, Cornwall, and Chilterne All Saints, Wilts, Major late Bengal Cavalry, died on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Hengar House, near Bodmin. He was born Sept. 12, 1810, the second son of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., by Caroline, his wife, daughter of the late John Bond, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, and succeeded his elder brother as fourth Baronet Nov. 20, 1870. Sir Mathew was for many years in the Bengal Cavalry, and retired with the rank of Major 1851. He married, first, 1837, Eliza Antonia, daughter of General Wallace, H.M. Indian Army, and by her (who died 1854) had three sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, 1855, Mary, daughter of J. Salter, Esq., of Malmesbury, Wilts, and by her had two sons. His eldest son and successor, now Sir William Wallace Roderick Onslow, fifth Baronet, was born 1845, and married, 1873, Octavia Katherine, youngest daughter of Sir Arthur Knox-Gore, Bart.

## SIR H. P. GORDON, BART.

Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart., of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, F.R.S., J.P. and D.L. for the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, died on the 29th ult., at Blackhall, Banchoy Ternan, Aberdeenshire, in his seventieth year. He was born Oct. 21, 1806, only son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, G.C.B., G.C.H., General in the Army, who was created a Baronet in 1818, in consideration of his distinguished military services. His grandfather, Captain Francis Grant, R.N., assumed, by Royal license, in 1768, the surname and arms of Gordon, and married, in 1770, Mary, sister and coheir of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. The Baronet whose decease we record was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, took the degree of M.A. in 1830, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn the following year. In 1851 he succeeded to the title. He married, 1839, Lady Mary Ashburnham, youngest daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., and leaves an only child, Mary Charlotte Julia, married, June 14, 1865, to Colonel R. W. Disney Leith, second son of Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield, Aberdeenshire. As he has thus died without male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

## ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES TALBOT.

Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., died on the 8th inst. He was born Nov. 1, 1801, the second son of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was grandson of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D., third son of Charles, first Lord Talbot, the famous Lord Chancellor. He entered the Royal Navy in 1815, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1866. His services extended to various parts of the world. He was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape 1853-4, was employed in the blockade of Sebastopol, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn. From 1852 to 1855 he was Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. In 1862 he received the insignia of a K.C.B., and in 1869 was granted a good service pension. He married, Dec. 11, 1838, Charlotte Georgiana, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Stapleton, and daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo, and sister of William, last Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly. By her he leaves issue, of which the eldest son, Charles William, has assumed the additional surname and arms of Ponsonby.

## SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

Sir Philip Francis, Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of Constantinople, whose death is announced, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1845, and joined the Home Circuit. Proceeding in 1861 to the Levant, he was successively Vice-Consul, Councillor, and Registrar to the Consular Court at Constantinople, where, after holding the same offices in Egypt, he became Judge. He was knighted in 1868.

## THE HON. WILLIAM BROWNE.

The Hon. William Browne, for many years M.P., in the Liberal interest, for his native county of Kerry, died at his residence in London on the 4th inst. He was born Nov. 1, 1791, the third son of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Michael Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons, and was consequently uncle of the present Earl of Kenmare, K.P. Entering the Army at an early age, he served in the 52nd Regiment, at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, under Graham, and participated in the battle of Waterloo, in which he took part in the celebrated charge of his regiment on the flank of the Imperial Guard. He remained afterwards with the army of

occupation in France. On his retirement from the service, he married, in 1826, Anne Frances, daughter of Thomas Segrave, Esq., of Dublin (of the old family of Segrave of Cabra), and was left a widower, without issue, in 1838.

## MR. CONOLLY, M.P., OF CASTLETOWN.

Thomas Conolly, Esq., of Castletown, in the county of Kildare, and of Cliff, in the county of Donegal, M.P. for that county, died at his seat near Celbridge, on the 10th inst. He was born, Feb. 23, 1823, the eldest son of Colonel Edward Michael Conolly, of Castletown and Cliff, M.P. for Donegal 1831 to 1849, by his wife, Catherine Jane, daughter of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker, Esq., and was grandson of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., by Louisa Augusta Staples, his wife, grand-daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown. The late Colonel Edward Michael Conolly assumed the surname and arms of Conolly in lieu of Pakenham on succeeding to the estates of his grand-uncle, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. The gentleman whose death we record received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was J.P. and D.L. for the county of Donegal, and High Sheriff 1848; and represented the county in Parliament from 1849 till his death. He married, Sept. 1, 1868, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Shaw, Esq., of Temple House, Celbridge, and leaves issue.

## JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, R.A.

By the death, on the 15th inst., at Walton-on-Thames, of this distinguished artist (who but very shortly before had withdrawn into the ranks of the Honorary Retired Academicians), English art has sustained a very serious loss. Mr. Lewis's works have always been of peculiar interest, and, like Sir John Gilbert, he was equally successful in oil and water colours. Mr. Lewis was born July 14, 1805, and had therefore completed his seventy-first year at his death. He was the son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, the engraver, and, like his father, began his career by engraving his own pictures. In his earlier years he frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Gallery of British Artists, and shortly began to earn a high reputation. He visited Spain, and a series of his sketches, including elaborate drawings of the Alhambra, were published in lithography in 1833-4. Afterwards he travelled in Turkey, Greece, and Italy, and matured the extremely brilliant colouring and minute elaborate handling which distinguish his best works. One of his most effective drawings from Turkey is "The Harem," exhibited in 1850. Next year Mr. Lewis returned to England, and shortly after his set of copies of great works of the Spanish and Venetian schools was purchased by the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1855 he was elected President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, an office which he held until 1858; the next year he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and the full membership was attained in 1865. Among his more famous works are the series "A Bull-Fight in Seville," including "The Opening of the Lists," "The Death of the Bull," and "The Suburbs of a Spanish City on the Day of a Bull-Fight;" his "Fiesta in the South of Spain," and "Peasants at their Devotions," exhibited in 1837, with his "Spy of the Carlist General-in-Chief, Zumalacarre;" his "Murillo Painting the Virgin in the Franciscan Convent at Seville," and the "Pillage of a Convent in Spain by Guerrilla Soldiers," both exhibited in 1838. The fruits of his ten years' Eastern sojourn—from 1840 to 1850—in addition to the harem already mentioned, were his "Arab Scribe," a "Scene in Cairo," exhibited 1852; contributions to the Water-Colour Exhibition of 1854—including his Scenes in the Desert with Bedouin Arabs, "Roman Peasants at a Shrine," "Well in the Desert, Egypt," exhibited in 1855; "An Armenian Lady," in oil, exhibited at the Academy the same year; "Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai" (1856), which drew the highest praise from Mr. Ruskin; contributions to the Academy the same year—the "Greeting in the Desert, Egypt," and "Street Scene in Cairo." Among the more recent pictures at the Academy which will be fresh in the reader's recollection may be named "Intercepted Correspondence, Cairo;" "Money-Changer: Scene in a Cairo Bazaar;" and "Interior of a Royal Tomb, Broussa." The portrait of Mr. Lewis was given in this paper March 25, 1865, on the occasion of his being made a Royal Academician.

The deaths are also announced of Benjamin Hardy, Esq., Q.C., Bench of Lincoln's Inn, aged sixty-eight;—of Thomas Barclay, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Fife, aged eighty-one;—of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, widow of Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and sister of the Earl of Glasgow, aged seventy-four;—of Major-General W. S. Aslett;—of the Hon. John Robertson, formerly of St. John, New Brunswick, aged seventy-seven;—of Charles Rivington, Esq., of 95, Denmark-hill, aged sixty-nine;—of William Burnley Hume, Esq., of the Hill House, Winterton, Norfolk, son of the late Joseph Hume, M.P.;—of Major-General Frederick Colthurst Maitland, Indian Army;—of Admiral James Ryder Burton, K.H., at a very advanced age (he was son of Dr. Burton, Dean of Killala, entered the Royal Navy so far back as 1806, and served at the bombardment of Algiers under Lord Exmouth);—of Lady Leslie, widow of the late Sir Norman Leslie, Bart.;—of the Hon. John Robertson, formerly of St. John's, New Brunswick, in his seventy-eighth year;—of Lady Sarah Hay Williams, widow of Sir John Hay Williams, second baronet, of Bodolwyddan, and only daughter of William, first Earl Amherst, Governor-General of India, aged seventy-five; of Mr. Serjeant Robert Miller, Judge of the Leicester County Court Circuit (called to the Bar 1826, and created Serjeant-at-Law 1850);—of Charles James Gale Esq., J.P., retired Judge of County Courts in Hampshire, and author of a treatise on the "Law of Easements," aged seventy-two;—of Rodolph Scully, Esq., of Goodwood Lodge, Lee Park, Kent, eldest surviving son of the late Denis Scully, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and Kilfeale, in the county of Tipperary;—of Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., late of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire, aged seventy;—of Calverley Bewicke, Esq., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Northumberland;—of Mr. Edward William Lane, the eminent Oriental scholar, the well-known translator of the "Arabian Nights," and the author of the Arabic-English Lexicon (he was third son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, and brother of Mr. R. G. Lane, A.R.A.) in his seventy-fifth year; of Isaac Watts, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, aged seventy-nine;—of the Rev. Joseph Horner, M.A., Rector of Burton Agnes, in the county of York, J.P., in his eighty-third year;—and of Hugh Hope, Esq., fourth son of the late Sir John Hope, of Craighall and Pinkie, Bart., M.P., aged sixty-three.

The Council of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, have announced that they are prepared to receive applications for the "Ogle Scholarship," founded by the late Admiral Sir C. Ogle, for the gratuitous board and education of the son of a post-captain, R.N.

Beacon House, Strawberry-vale, Twickenham, the residence of Mr. Reuben David Sassoon, was in great part destroyed by fire early last Saturday morning. All the family were in bed when the fire was discovered by Mr. Sassoon; fortunately all escaped uninjured.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Darnley Anderson, of Waverley Abbey, near Farnham, has been proved in the principal registry, and the effects were sworn under £250,000. The testator, after making provision for his wife and his younger sons and daughters, has left the Waverley Abbey estate to Mrs. Anderson for her life, and after her death to his eldest son, to whom he has also bequeathed the residue of his personal estate.

The will and codicil, dated July 9, 1875, and May 24, 1876, of Mr. Sackett Tomlin, late of Angley Park, near Cranbrook, Kent, of No. 40, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, and of No. 43, King William-street, and No. 33, Eastcheap, City, who died on the 15th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Mary Tomlin, the widow, George Taddy Tomlin, the brother, and Edward Locke Tomlin, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his brother, the said George Taddy Tomlin, £5000, free of legacy duty; to his wife, all his real estate, furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow and reside on the Angley property, and then to his son absolutely; he also gives her £3000 per annum for life, to be reduced to £1000 per annum in the event of her marrying again; for his said son he provides a sufficient maintenance, and leaves him the residue of his property, subject to a certain power of appointment, which he gives to his wife, to be exercised in favour of his son and issue.

The will, dated Jan. 11, 1872, of Mr. Henry John Harriss, late of No. 31, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, who died on June 22 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Susannah Harriss, the widow, and Robert James Harriss and William Francis Harriss, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife any money in the house, all moneys secured by policies of insurance on his life, and £500; he also leaves her his household furniture and effects and the interest derived from the investment of £30,000 for life; the residue of his property he distributes among his brothers and sister and nephews and nieces.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively Feb. 18, 1865; Feb. 11, 1867; Feb. 1, 1872; and May 15, 1875, of Miss Isabella Kilgour, late of Uckfield, Sussex, who died on June 25 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Edward Thomas Cardale, Charles Leeson Prince, and George Auldjo Jamieson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Benevolent Fund for Indigent Gentlewomen in Scotland, £300; to the Endowment Fund of the Episcopal Church of Scotland for the Bishop of Aberdeen, £200; to the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, the Aberdeen Infirmary, the Lunatic Asylum at Aberdeen, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 each; to the Poor Man's Friend Society, Old Aberdeen, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, £50 each—all free of legacy duty. These charitable bequests are to be paid on the death of Mrs. Jane Kilgour, the widow of the testatrix's late brother James Kilgour, but without interest in the meantime.

The will, dated July 5, 1876, of Mr. William Wallace, late of Nos. 151 and 153, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, who died on the 17th ult., at No. 10, Albion-square, Dalston, was proved on the 3rd inst. by James Wallace, the brother, and James Wallace, the cousin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, for a life-boat to be called the William Wallace, £800; to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Caledonian Society, the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the London Hospital, £500 each; to the Shoreditch New Almshouses, the Deaf and Dumb Schools, Old Kent-road, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, £200 each; and to the Shoreditch Parochial Schools, £100 (all free of duty); and many other legacies. The remainder of his property he gives to his said brother and cousin, but if it exceeds £500 for each the excess over such amount is to be distributed among the said charities. The testator begs to call the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the steep inclines in Wellington-street and Tooley-street, Borough, and thinks the object of the society would be much better effected by placing horses there to relieve other animals in distress.

The will of Mr. Charles Delaunay Turner Bravo, dated April 19 last, has been proved by his widow under £14,000. The testator gives all he possesses to his wife, Florence. The witnesses to the will (which is on one side of a sheet of notepaper) are Mr. Royes Bell and Rowe, the butler.

The *Scotsman* states that the inventory of the personal effects of the late Mr. James Baird has been registered, and gives a personality of £1,190,000.

An Act of Parliament (39 and 40 Vict., cap. 41) has been printed to remove the restrictions on granting qualifications for registration under the Medical Act on the ground of sex. It is now enacted that "the power of everybody entitled under the Medical Act to grant qualifications for registration shall extend to the granting of any qualification for registration by such body to all persons, without distinction of sex."

The Royal Commission on the Spontaneous Combustion of Coal have presented their report, in which they summarise as follows the conclusions at which they have arrived:—That certain descriptions of coal are intrinsically dangerous for shipment on long voyages. That the breakage of coal in its transport from the pit to the ship's hold, the shipment of pyritic coal in a wet condition, and especially ventilation through the body of coal cargoes, conduce to spontaneous combustion, even though the coal may not be unfit for conveyance on long voyages. That spontaneous combustion in coal cargoes would be less frequent if regard were had by shipowners and underwriters to these facts. That, when coal is being carried on long voyages, the temperature in the various portions of the cargo should be tested periodically by thermometer and registered in the log. That, with a view to guard against explosion, free and continuous egress to the open air, independently of the hatchway, should be provided for the explosive gases by means of a system of surface ventilation which would be effective in all circumstances of weather. That, in order to make known the description of coal liable to combustion, the inspector of mines should be instructed to hold inquiry into all cases of spontaneous combustion occurring in cargoes of coal taken from their respective districts, exporters being required always to record on their specifications the denomination of the coal forming the cargo. That no additional legislation with reference to the conveyance of coal by sea is required unless for the purpose of giving effect to our proposals with regard to the inquiries by inspectors of mines and to the fuller specification of coal entered outward at her Majesty's customs.